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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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26 July 1983

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SIXTH UNCTAD

HK051050 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Comments on the Sixth UNCTAD Session"]

[Text] After nearly 1 month's hard work, the Sixth UNCTAD has concluded with the adoption of the Belgrade declaration and a series of resolutions. However, because a small number of developed nations lacked the appropriate political willingness and took a stiff attitude toward the talks, the conference failed to achieve the appropriate results in solving the series of pressing problems facing developing countries in the fields of commodities, trade, currency, finance and development. It is understandable that Third World delegates were deeply disappointed.

The recent UNCTAD once again proved that the establishment of a new international economic order is still a pressing and painstaking task for the whole world. Since the first UNCTAD session in 1964, the establishment of a new international economic order has always been the noble objective of the organization. In the last nearly 20 years, this struggle has experienced a tortuous course because of the obstruction by a small number of developed nations. The prospects for breaking the deadlock between the north and the south and for holding global negotiations are still not bright. At the recent UNCTAD session, developing nations--with the Group of 77 as their nucleus--which have suffered the most from economic crises, put forward a series of action programs for solving the pressing economic problems and made their contributions to the realization of the objective of the conference. However, the small number of developed nations, in order to maintain the existing unreasonable international economic order, disregarded the just voice of a large number of developing nations and refused to commit themselves to solving the difficulties in the world economy. One or two developed nations even asked developing countries to continue to make sacrifices so as to help developed nations in their economic recovery. This arrogant and stiff attitude was the immediate reason for the failure of the conference to attain its expected goal.

The struggle at the recent UNCTAD session and its results have shown that only by strengthening their political unity, developing south-south cooperation, conducting collective self-reliance, and waging struggles to safeguard

their national economic rights and interests, and only through unremitting efforts in these fields, can the Third World nations effectively promote the north-south dialogue, reform the old international economic order step by step, and realize the grand objective of establishing a new international economic order.

China is a developing socialist country. We consistently support Third World nations' strong demands for solving the currently pressing economic problems and their just struggle to reform the unreasonable international economic order. We are willing to work together with other developing countries and to unite with the developed nations which are ready to improve north-south relations to make joint efforts to break the deadlock between the north and the south, to promote the development of the international economy, and to establish a new international economic order.

CSO: 4005/965

GENERAL

RENMIN RIBAO ON INDIAN PAPER'S 'RUMORMONGERING'

HK030658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhi Guang [1807 0342]: "The Advantage of Rumormongering"]

[Text] The Indian newspaper PATRIOT published a dispatch from its special correspondent in Bangkok on 24 June, which fictitiously and nonsensically babbled that there were "thousands" of Chinese on the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the Thai capital, Bangkok, that China was "becoming greatly involved in Thai internal affairs," and so on and so forth. Such strange rumor-mongering, in the words of Mr Lu Xun "is worth only a sigh, not a rebuttal."

However, rumormongering is always done with a purpose. No matter how great a show a rumor makes of appearing as an objective report, the motive of its concocter will always be revealed. It actually needs exposing. The special correspondent of PATRIOT concluded his rumormongering by attacking China for "vigorously hampering the efforts of Thailand and other ASEAN states to reach a settlement of the Kampuchea issue and resume normal relations with Vietnam." Not is it clear; [as printed] while the ASEAN conference of foreign ministers was going on, this gentleman wanted to follow the tune of the Vietnamese authorities and provide a little backing for the "Chinese threat" theory and the theory of "peaceful coexistence" between Vietnam and ASEAN.

If there are still some who do not know the international background of the PATRIOT of India, they will know it after reading this rumormongering news report by its special correspondent. This at any rate is an advantage of rumormongering.

CSO: 4005/965

NORTHEAST ASIA

BEIJING VIEWS JAPAN'S UPPER HOUSE ELECTION

OW010631 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 30 Jun 83

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Japan's House of Councillors Election and Political Situation"]

[Text] The results of Japan's 13th post-war House of Councillors election were published on the evening of 26 June. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] again won a stable majority of seats in the House of Councillors. The Nakasone government, which came to power only 7 months ago, passed an important test of its [word indistinct] power.

Japan holds a House of Councillors election every 3 years, and each time half of the seats are up for reelection. Each newly elected councillor serves a 6-year term. Before the election the LDP held 134 seats, of a total of 252 seats, in the House of Councillors. This time the LDP had 65 seats up for reelection and won 68 seats. Combined with its 69 seats not up for election, the LDP scored a net gain of 3 seats. Now the LDP holds a total of 137 seats, thus again winning a more-than-half stable majority in the House of Councillors.

A rather widespread view held by the press in Japan is that the LDP's victory is not so much a result of the appeal of its domestic and foreign policies to the voters as a result of worry among the great majority of voters that political confusion may lead to economic instability. A pre-election public opinion poll showed that the voters are most concerned at present about an economic upturn, price stability and tax reduction.

In the past few years, while the Western capitalist countries in general were bogged down in economic crises, Japan's economy, despite numerous difficulties, has maintained an annual growth of 3 percent in gross national product. Annual price increase has been kept under 3 percent. Unemployment has been kept at about 2 percent. In other words, compared with many European and American countries, Japan has fared rather well.

Against this background, the LDP paid great attention to the voters' psychology in the election, offered quite a few prescriptions on how to reinvigorate the economy and stabilize prices and made all kinds of promises on issues of immediate concern to the voters such as a tax cut, streamlining the administration, education reform and so forth.

The LDP has brought into play the advantages of the ruling party in the election. In the field of foreign affairs, the Nakasone government has since it came to power strengthened the Japan-U.S. alliance and reduced economic friction through summit talks between the two countries. Nakasone's visit to the ASEAN countries has somewhat improved Japan's image in Southeast Asia. Nakasone's participation in the summit meeting of Western countries has enabled Japan to take another step forward on the road toward becoming a great political power. In the election the LDP made full use of these favorable factors and mounted an extensive publicity campaign; many voters were thus attracted and voted for the LDP.

The opposition parties' vote-pooling did not succeed. In past elections, the opposition parties had to varying degrees practiced vote-pooling among themselves. This time, the proportional representation system was adopted, a new system under which voters made their choice in terms of parties. Objectively, the parties were forced to concentrate their attention on enhancing their respective images. As for policies, the opposition parties lacked programs that appealed to the voters. The chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party said after the election that it was rather a defeat of the opposition parties than a victory of the LDP. Although the opposition parties won some sympathy by opposing military buildup and corruption, they failed to offer any appealing policies on many issues directly concerning the people's interests.

As a result, the Japanese Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, lost four seats. The Komeito, the Communist Party of Japan and the Democratic Socialist Party retained or slightly increased their seats.

Besides the large parties, 12 miniparties also took part in the election. They included the Salaried Workers' Party which advocates tax cuts for low-level salaried workers, the Welfare Party which calls for better welfare programs for the disabled, the Education Party which aims at educational reforms, the Japan Reform Party which declares as its purpose the reform of current manners and morals, and so forth. In the election, the Salaried Workers' Party won 2 seats; the Welfare Party won 1 seat; and Chinpei Nozue, representing the Japan Reform Party, was elected in the Tokyo electoral district with 950,000 votes, the largest number of votes.

The Japanese press generally holds that the votes for the miniparties signifies the voters' repudiation of the large parties and their dissatisfaction with the ruling party's stand on tax cuts and social welfare.

Also noticeable in the election was the fact that of the nearly 84 million qualified voters, 36 million did not go to the polls. The rate of voter turnout was only 57 percent, the lowest in all House of Councillors elections. This shows that a considerable number of people have neither illusions about the ruling LDP nor hopes in the existing opposition parties.

It should be recognized that the LDP's victory in the House of Councillors election has strengthened the basis of the Nakasone government. The Japanese Socialist Party will set its aims on the latter part of the 1980's and reconsider its basic strategy for the future. Several newly formed miniparties

are exploring the possibility of merging into a new party. Although the LDP won in the election, its future may not be all rosy.

Within the LDP, the three factions led by Tanaka, Suzuki and Nakasone respectively have all gained seats through the election. The Tanaka faction gained 6 seats and became the largest faction with 116 seats in both houses of the Diet. The two nonmainstream factions, the Fukuda and Komoto factions, will have fewer seats. The Japanese press feels that in the days to come any sign of trouble within the LDP will lead to another outbreak of factional struggle.

Politically, how the LDP will fulfill the promises it made in the election is what the voters are most concerned about. For instance, with an accumulated national debt of more than 100 billion yen, how is finance to be rebuilt? How is the promised tax cut to be incorporated into next year's budget? How is Japan's economy, which is not booming, to regain its momentum? All these are difficult problems for the LDP regime.

With the conclusion of the House of Councillors election, the focus of the Japanese political situation will shift to the extraordinary Diet session in autumn. In October, after sentences are handed down in the Lockheed payoff trial, the opposition parties will surely mount an offensive on the LDP. Whether the House of Representatives will be dissolved and a general election held by that time will have a direct bearing on Japan's political stability.

All these circumstances show that although the LDP has won a stable majority of seats in the House of Councillors election, hidden behind Japan's relative political stability are still factors of instability.

CSO: 4005/966

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU YAOBANG CONFIRMS KIM CHONG-IL VISIT

HK071402 Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met in Zhongnanhai this morning a delegation from the Korean Supreme People's Assembly led by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop.

Chairman Yang Hyong-sop conveyed the cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Hu Yaobang expressed thanks for this, and asked Yang Hyong-sop to convey his regards to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said: The principal responsible person [zhuyao fuze ren] of the Korean Workers' Party, Comrade Kim Chong-il, made an invited but unannounced visit to China in June this year. The principal leading comrade [Zhuyao Lingdao Tongzhi] of our party had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him. Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit has further enhanced the amity between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea.

Chairman Yang Kyong-sop said: Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction with his visit to China. Our party Central Committee was briefed on his China visit at a plenary session.

Referring to the present world situation, Hu Yaobang said: The Chinese Communist Party and Government have always supported the strong aspiration of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Reunification of the whole of Korea would be a great vent in promoting the solidarity of the Korean nation and the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world. He added: This reunification can be realized only on the premise that all foreign troops withdraw from South Korea.

Thanking the Chinese party and government for their valuable support, Yang Hyong-sop said: The Korean Workers' Party will do its utmost to strengthen Korean-Chinese friendship.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Chen Pixian and others attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/966

NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES JAPANESE ELECTION RESULTS

HK011425 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by reported Sun Dongmin [1327 2639 3046]: "A Preliminary Analysis of the Election of the Japanese House of Councillors"]

[Text] According to the results of the 13th election of the Japanese House of Councillors announced on the evening of 26 June, the Liberal Democratic Party in power continued to secure a clear majority in Diet Upper House elections.

Although there were no dramatic changes in the elections, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) increased its number of seats by three, the top opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) lost four seats, the Komeito, Communist and Democratic Socialist parties either won some extra seats or maintained their present state, and the newly established and not well-known parties won four seats.

Analysts here cite the following reasons for the victory of the LDP, the defeat of the JSP, and the progress of the newly emerging small parties:

1. The LDP gave full play to the superiority of the party in power. After Nakasone assumed office, externally, U.S.-Japan security ties were strengthened through the U.S.-Japan summit talks and economic frictions were staved off to some extent; after his visit to the ASEAN countries, Japan's influence was further improved in Southeast Asia; his participation with the Western countries in the summit conference enabled Japan to make a step toward being a "political great power." Internally, the banner of administrative reform and financial reorganization was upheld and stability was maintained on price and employment problems, to which the voters were particularly sensitive. Due to the petroleum price drop, many voters expected that Japan's economy would recover after the Autumn. This was one of the main reasons they voted for the LDP.

2. The defeat of the opposition parties in joint elections. In the past, joint elections were carried out in varying degrees within the opposition parties. Objectively, the new "proportional representative system" enabled the various political parties to concentrate their attention on raising the influence of their own party.

With regard to policies, the opposition parties also did not have a program that could attract the voters. After the elections, the president of the Democratic Socialist Party said, "We should say that it is the defeat of the opposition parties rather than a victory of the LDP."

3. In addition to the six major political parties, there were also 12 small groups contesting the elections. The Salaryman's Party that was established only 36 days ago won two seats, and the Socialist Welfare Party won one. Nosue Chinhira, a representative of the Tax Party, was elected in the Tokyo district with 950,000 ballots. These small parties enjoyed support from many housewives and the lower strata because they proposed a single interest policy and also aimed at improving social welfare benefits and reducing taxes. Public opinion held that the voters' ballot for the small political parties implied their criticism of the major political parties and their dissatisfaction over the retrogressive policy practiced by the party in power in tax reduction and social welfare benefits.

The victory of the LDP in the election further strengthened the foundation of Nakasone's administration. Looking to the late 1980's, the JSP will make rearrangements in their strategy. Some "intermediate parties" have also tried to form a new party. Therefore, the future is by no means optimistic for the LDP. Within the party, the number of seats obtained by Tanaka, Suzuki, and Nakasone, who formed the three main groups, increased to some extent, the Tanaka faction winning six extra seats, thus being the largest faction within the LDP, holding 116 seats; and the number of seats obtained by the Fukuda and Kawada factions decreased. Public opinion holds that the struggle between the factions in the LDP will break out at the slightest provocation. As for the future political situation, how the LDP will keep the promises made at the election is also a problem concerning the voters. For instance, how will the financial reorganization be carried out in a situation of accumulated national debt amounting to 100,000 billion yen, how will tax reduction be ensured in the budget of the next fiscal year, how will the "three nuclear-free principles," as promised in the election, be implemented, how can the defense expenditure be kept under 1 percent of the gross national product, and how can the economic depression of Japan be lifted and so on, these are all problems that cannot be easily solved. This is also related to whether the party can "win the confidence of the people."

With the conclusion of the election of the Japanese House of Councillors, the focus of Japan's situation will be shifted on to the provisional Diet that will be held in the Autumn. After the verdict in the Lockheed Aircraft bribery case is decided in October, the opposition parties will certainly launch a counterattack against the LDP. At that time, whether or not the House of Councillors will be dismissed for a general election, will be directly related to the stability of Japan's situation.

CSO: 4005/966

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

TIANJIN DELEGATION TO JAPAN--At the invitation of Mayor Tatsuo Miyazaki of Kobe City, the Tianjin municipal friendship delegation headed by Mayor Li Ruihuan, left Beijing for Kobe, Japan, on 21 June to attend the celebration activities marking the 10th anniversary of establishing friendship cities between Tianjin and Kobe. When the delegation left Tianjin, it was seen off by leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal government, including Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Bai Hua, and Li Lanqing. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 21 Jun 83 SK]

CSO: 4005/966

EASTERN EUROPE

REPORTERS DESCRIBE VISIT TO GDR, HUNGARY

HK061330 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 28 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by She Shiguang [0152 0013 0342] and Fang Shumin [2075 2885 3046]:
"Meeting Old Friends--Visiting Democratic Germany and Hungary"]

[Text] "Generally speaking, the farther away a country is from us, the less interest we have in that country, but China is an exception...." Such were the sincere words spoken by a youth cadre during our talks with university students at Karl-Marx Stadt in the GDR.

In actual fact, during the 4-week visit to the GDR and Hungary, from their capital cities--Berlin and Budapest--to distant regions in both countries, everyone we came into contact with, including cadres of all levels, young reporters, workers, peasants, university students, and shop assistants, were all extremely warm toward us Chinese guests. When we went out, we were often given bunches of flowers. Whenever we met with people or ate together, on the table were, in addition to an arrangement of flowers in a vase, the flags of China and the GDR or China and Hungary, both woven in silk. The editor-in-chief of our equivalent publication MAGYAR IFJUSAG, Comrade Janos Szabo, not only accompanied us on many occasions in and around Budapest, but he also went out of his way to come with us when we visited the beautiful city of Debrecen in the east of Hungary and continued to discuss many issues with us as well as giving his impressions of his visit to China last year to the young people. The young people of the GDR and Hungary pay a great deal of attention to China and really want to hear Chinese comrades give a direct introduction to the situation in China. On many occasions they brought up questions relevant to China and showed great interest in discussing them. For example, when we visited the JUGENDWELT ZEITUNG in the GDR, after hearing about the work experiences and editorial situation at the newspaper from the editor in chief, Dieter Languter, he went on to say with a slight smile and with all sincerity: "Our editorial team is already in the conference room waiting to meet our Chinese guests; I wonder whether you would be willing to answer some of the questions in which they are interested?" Naturally, we were very willing. As we walked into the conference room, we saw a long table already full with between 10 and 20 young editors and reporters. First of all, we gave an introduction to the Chinese CYL and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, outlining the basic situation in each. However, those present wanted to know even more and then went on to bring up many questions, such as "what is the present population of

China?" "How have young people been influenced by the government's family planning policy and slogans?" "What kind of education do most young people receive in China?" "How is work arranged and organized for the new batch of employable young people that appear every year in China?" "What do young people do in their spare time?" "How has the Chinese youth travel industry developed?" "How much money would one need to travel to and stay in China?" and so on. We answered each of their questions. Their desire to understand China was so great that our understanding of the present situation in China provided them with a much fresher and more direct source.

During the short space of time of 20-odd days that we visited the two countries, not only did we give introductory talks to the youth of the GDR and Hungary on the present situation in China, but we also increased our understanding and appreciation of the young people and their work in these two countries. Both of these countries have, on the basis of the actual situation in their country, carried out economic reforms, and these reforms have already produced good results. The Communist Youth Organizations in both countries, called the Free German Youth in the GDR and the Communist Youth League in Hungary, not only make effective and powerful use of the countries' youth in each country's construction work and various reform programs, but the organizations themselves are also constantly undergoing reform. The youth cadres of many ranks that we came into contact with were all very young; in addition, the majority of them had received specialized education. Take, for example, the youth league committee that we visited in Hajdu-Bihar Province in Hungary, where three league secretaries are all either 18 or 19, and where one is 30 years old. All of them are university graduates, some having studied industry and others economic management. The number one secretary, Suladi Shandauer, who has just turned 30, is not only an agricultural college graduate, he also held a party position on a state farm and carried out investigations and research into the wheat in this region, writing an article of considerable scientific value on his findings. However, he was still not satisfied; today, he is now working hard, studying economic management, and is preparing for his second specialized diploma. He feels that today's young cadres should have specialized knowledge in many fields before they can effectively carry out youth work. Cadres in the GDR's youth organization also make high demands on being young and possessing expertise. In the textile machinery manufacturing factory that we visited in Karl Marx Stadt, which has 3,000 workers in it, there was one 19-year-old specialized youth cadre. He came to this factory after graduating from school. As a result of his training, he has now become an expert in his field. He has done outstanding work as a youth cadre in the factory's apprentice school and was selected last year as the youth league secretary for the entire factory. He feels that in these days of constant scientific development and advancements in knowledge, one must improve oneself to ensure that one remains suitable for one's work. Thus, he plans to pursue advanced university studies in 1981 so that he may become an even more knowledgeable and expert youth league cadre.

Another lasting impression made on us during our visit was the way in which the youth organizations and their cadres in both these countries really were doing a great deal of good work for young people in general. Both countries have "youth laws," and the two countries use legal means to guarantee the interests of young people as well as laying down young people's duties to the state and society. Neither of these two countries shirk on the investments in

the intelligence of this generation of young people. In the GDR for example, around 6 to 7 percent of the national revenue goes to investments in intelligence. On the social side of things, all businesses and enterprises spend a great deal of money on running schools and organizing all sorts of cultural and sports events. All levels of the youth organizations coordinate the administration of the organizations very closely and a great deal of effort goes onto helping young people improve their cultural and specialized levels of knowledge and ability. Most young people in the GDR who have completed the 10th grade in secondary school and then gone on to work (8th grade in Hungary) all have opportunities to continue their studies later, whatever their job might be. Thus, many factories in the GDR and Hungary have their own specialized schools. Indeed, in Hungary one collectively-owned work unit, the Shenkala cooperative store, has even spent its own money to set up a school for training specialized young personnel.

Throughout our visits to both towns and the countryside, we also noticed that at work, young people were disciplined, industrious, and extremely hard working. When they rested, and during their spare time, they were very happy and relaxed and involved themselves in an enormous variety of recreational activities. The youth leagues in both countries also organized holiday camps for the young people on a considerable scale. We visited the Leibknecht youth holiday camp in the mountains of Ober Weisent in the southeast of the GDR. There we found huge ski jump platforms, forest hunting grounds, and youth hostels all fully equipped with modern facilities. In the GDR, there are 15 camps like this, run and managed by the Free German Youth, and together they are able to provide 40,000 beds a year for young people on holiday. The central youth hostel that we visited in Hungary and which belongs to the country's Communist Youth League, was a beautiful, large, and modern building designed specially as accommodation for foreign and Hungarian young people on holiday. In addition, and with the help of the government, these youth organizations in the GDR and Hungary also arrange recreational clubs and "youth palaces" for young people to use in their spare time. The Hungarian Youth Cultural Troupe, organized by the central authorities of the Hungarian Youth League, has 1,300 members, all cultural enthusiasts of around 17 or 18 years of age drawn from all sorts of areas of work. This not only provides an opportunity for enlivening the cultural lives of the young people, but has, in recent years, managed to train and produce wave after wave of well known and talented artists of various sorts. Singing and dancing groups from the troupe often travel around Europe and the rest of the world to give performances, winning praise wherever they go.

Through mutual contact during our visit, we managed to gain some understanding of the young people and youth work in the GDR and Hungary, while the young people of these two countries also gained some understanding of the youth and youth work in China. As our visit to the GDR drew to a close, we met with the first secretary of the Free German Youth Central Committee, Comrade Krenze, and he said to us with great joy: "Look, reporters have come from the TV stations and the press. Do you mind if they take photos and do some stories on your visit?" We agreed, whereupon Comrade Krenz excitedly went on to say that he remembered how, when he was still a little pioneer in the early 1950's, he had attended the world youth gala celebrations in Berlin and there sang the song hailing Chinese victory together with some young people from China.

During the last 20 years, exchange and relations between the youth of the two countries had been suspended. Now he was eagerly awaiting "the spirit of forward development," in which we would promote more contact and increase understanding. Many of the comrades that we met in both Hungary and the GDR all said that the first welcome step had been taken for exchanges between the young peoples of our countries and that in the future, we must work hard to continue this.

CSO: 4005/961

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PAPER ON PAST KMT-CPC COOPERATION

HK020740 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Xie Xiaonai [6200 4607 6621] vice director of the Central Committee Party History Materials Collection Committee: "The CPC's 3d National Congress and KMT-CPC Cooperation--Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the 3d National Party Congress"]

[Text] It is already 60 years since the Third CPC National Congress.

Sixty years ago the CPC, with the interests of all China's nationalities and the broad masses of its people at heart, determined to overthrow the reactionary domination of the feudal warlords supported by imperialism, and to this end convened in Guangzhou the historic Third CPC National Congress. Here it was decided to cooperate with the KMT led by Mr Sun Yat-sen, and thus opened a new chapter in China's history.

In semicolonial, semifeudal China, to overthrow the domination of imperialism and of its running dogs, the feudal warlords, sole reliance on the working class would have proved insufficient; the revolutionary struggle would have a chance of success only by combining with the peasantry, the urban petty bourgeoisie, and the national bourgeoisie, to form a broad-based revolutionary united front. Our party's understanding of this issue grew more profound by stages. At its Second National Party Congress, the CPC put forward the "resolution concerning the 'democratic coalition front,'" calling on the Chinese proletariat to participate in the democratic revolutionary movement, and decided to invite the KMT to discuss the question of a coalition front, raising slogans calling for a "democratic coalition front," and the overthrow of the imperialists and feudal warlords. In August 1922, the CPC Central Committee convened an extraordinary meeting on the West Lake in Hangzhou to discuss the question of cooperation between the country's two parties. At the meeting, the Communist International representative relayed that organization's demand that CPC members join the KMT as individuals, thus implementing the Second National Congress proposal for a democratic coalition front. The meeting accepted the Communist International's proposal, and through passing the relevant resolutions, decided in principal that as long as the KMT reorganized itself according

to democratic principles, CPC members would be allowed to join it, thereby effecting cooperation between the two parties. Following the West Lake meeting, Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhai, and the Communist International representative went ahead to Shanghai, where they explained to Mr Sun Yat-sen the CPC proposal to establish cooperation between the two parties, and recommended the reorganization of the KMT according to democratic principles. Mr Sun Yat-sen readily agreed.

In January 1923, the Communist International put forward a resolution on cooperation between the CPC and the KMT led by Mr Sun Yat-sen, which said: "As long as the KMT carries out objectively correct policies, the CPC will aid the KMT in all movements on the national revolutionary front, but under no circumstances must the CPC merge with the KMT, and under no circumstances must its unique flag be hidden in the midst of these movements." In May of that year, the Communist International, in its directive concerning the Third CPC National Congress, focused on the issue of the proletariat's right of leadership in the revolutionary united front. The above proposal on the part of the Communist International put forward the correct principle for KMT-CPC cooperation.

After the failure of the 1911 Revolution, the bourgeois democratic faction led by Mr Sun Yat-sen had continued to uphold the democratic revolutionary stand, and had carried on their revolutionary activities against imperialism and feudal warlords. But Mr Sun Yat-sen suffered repeated defeats, and was at his wit's end. Just at this time, the Soviet Union and the CPC came to his aid. He welcomed the CPC to cooperate with him.

In order to formally discuss and decide upon a united front policy, in June 1923 the party convened its Third National Congress. It was attended by over 30 delegates, including Chen Duxiu, Li Dazhai, Mao Zedong, Qu Qiubao, Cai Hesen, Zhang Tailei, Tan Pingshan, and Zhang Cuotao. The central topic of the congress was the issue of KMT-CPC cooperation. The congress made a correct analysis of the KMT led by Mr Sun Yat-sen, estimated the possibility of the KMT being transformed into a revolutionary alliance of workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie, and put forward the "resolution concerning national movements and the KMT." It was decided at the congress that CPC members would join the KMT as individuals, and so establish a revolutionary united front. At the same time it was proposed that in the national revolutionary movements, the independence of the CPC should be preserved and the strength of the masses developed.

The congress criticized the "left" isolationist tendency which opposed the idea of CPC members, workers, and peasants joining the KMT on the grounds that doing so would "confuse proletarian ideology." In their criticism of the "left" tendency of suspecting the idea of KMT-CPC cooperation, the Communist International representative, Malin, along with Chen Duxiu and others, put forward the rightist viewpoint of "all work being in the charge of the KMT." This rightist viewpoint was not accepted by the congress either.

The policy of KMT-CPC cooperation decided on by the Third CPC National Congress was entirely correct; it conformed to China's actual situation at the time, to the basic interests of its nationalities, to the most important interests of the vast majority of its people, and in the same way to the interests of both parties. The Third National Congress promoted the implementation of KMT-CPC cooperation. Following the congress, a large number of CPC members and Socialist Youth League members entered the KMT, which promoted its development and gave it new life.

The fact that Sun Yat-sen accepted the recommendations and proposals of the CPC, and the resolution with which he decided to cooperate with the CPC, showed him to be a revolutionary of great foresight and deep understanding, who saw the interests of the Chinese people as primary. With the help and advice of the CPC and the Soviet Union, Sun Yat-sen speeded up the reorganization of the KMT. In January 1924, the KMT convened their first national congress. The congress decided on the three great policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the CPC, and support for the peasants and workers, gave a new interpretation of the three people's principles, and created a new KMT central leading organ participated in by CPC members. At this point the KMT-CPC cooperation became formal, and the KMT began to be turned into a united front organization composed of workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie.

In the history of KMT-CPC relations there have been two periods of cooperation and two splits. The establishment of the first period of cooperation led to a rising tide in the revolutionary situation, and brought about victorious developments in the Northern Expedition War. Subsequently, the first KMT-CPC cooperation was thoroughly destroyed, for the sole reason that Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei violated the three great policies laid down by Sun Yat-sen, launched a counterrevolutionary coup, and massacred CPC members and revolutionary elements.

When the KMT turned on the revolutionary people as its enemies, and launched a counterrevolutionary civil war, it brought catastrophe to the PRC. The Japanese imperialists took advantage of the civil war launched by the KMT to invade the northwest, and attempted to stretch out their tendencies over the whole of the country. At that point, a war of resistance represented the demand of the Chinese race and the desire of the whole people. But at this time, when the life of the nation hung in the balance, the KMT persisted in its reactionary policy that "internal peace must be achieved before foreign aggression can be resisted," resulting in their utter isolation from the masses, and the Xian incident. In view of the objective fact that the contradiction between the Chinese and Japanese nations had become the principal contradiction of the time, the CPC put forward the policy of establishing an anti-Japanese national united front, and taking the righteous cause of the people as its main aim, it forgot old differences, refrained from talking of the huge debt of blood left over from the decade of "wiping out the communists," pursued the policy of a peaceful solution regarding the Xian incident, defeated the pro-Japanese faction's plot to continue the civil war, headed off the imminent disaster to the Chinese nation, and brought about the second united front with the KMT.

Pushed forward by the CPC, the people of the whole nation, sharing a bitter hatred of the enemy, threw themselves fearlessly into the torrent of the war of resistance, and the situation began to turn to China's advantage. But before long the KMT turned around and adopted a policy of passive resistance against Japan but active resistance against the communists and whipped up countercurrents of capitulation, division, and retrogression, and for this reason met with opposition and resistance from the broad masses of the people.

With the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, the CPC, taking into consideration the overall situation of the Chinese nation, proposed peace, democracy, unity, and long-term KMT-CPC cooperation, and established a policy for a new China full of independence, freedom, prosperity, strength and riches. But the KMT, flying in the face of the will of the people, tore to shreds all agreements on ending the war, and on peaceful cooperation, and launched an outrageous civil war, thus completely destroying KMT-CPC cooperation once again. History has proved that whoever goes against the tide of history and takes the Chinese people as their enemy, will inevitably be destroyed. After 3 short years of liberation struggle under the leadership of the CPC, the reactionary domination of the KMT was overthrown, and with the exception of Taiwan Province, the whole country won liberation.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's territory, and will certainly return to the motherland; this is an inevitable trend of historical development, and the urgent desire of all the Chinese people, including our Taiwanese and Overseas Chinese compatriots; and no force can stand in its way.

Our Chinese people fervently look forward to the return of Taiwan and to the ultimate completion of the great cause of unifying the motherland. The CPC, the NPC Standing Committee, and the central government, representing the will of the [word indistinct] have put forward the great cause of returning Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the country. This will benefit both the KMT and the CPC, the state, its nationalities, and the whole people. The NPC Standing Committee proposed that to this end, the KMT and the CPC should conduct reciprocal negotiations, and that after its return to the motherland, Taiwan could maintain its present social and economic system, and become a special administrative zone, enjoying a high level of autonomy. In her opening speech to the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC, Comrade Deng Yingchao further pointed out that after the reunification of the motherland, the KMT and the CPC would enjoy long-term cooperation, coexistence, and mutual supervision. These policies conform extremely closely with present-day reality, and with the wishes of the people of the whole country, including Taiwan. We believe that it will definitely be possible to effect the third KMT-CPC cooperation, the return of Taiwan, and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

It is already 60 years since the Third CPC National Congress established the policy of the united front. Along with the development of history, the form and content of this united front has changed greatly, but the CPC's united front principle has been consistent and unchanging throughout. The last 60 years of history have proved that when the KMT and the CPC unite to form an alliance, this not only brings benefit to the CPC and the people, but just as much to the KMT, because in this way it can win the support of the people. Once the KMT breaks the alliance, it is abandoned by the people.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "The greatness of Mr Sun Yat-sen lay not only in the fact that he led the 1911 Revolution (though it was a democratic revolution of the old era), but also in the fact that he 'adapted to the tide of the world, and conformed to the needs of the people,' and put forward the three great policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the CPC and support of the workers and peasants, gave a new interpretation to the three people's principles, and thus established the three new people's principles based on the three great policies."

Today, the return of Taiwan, the reunification of the motherland, and the creation of a new situation of great unity, represents the demand of the age and the will of the people. In the face of this irresistible revolutionary tide, should we go along with it? Go against it? Welcome it? Or resist it? The time has come when all the sons and daughters of China must make a definite choice, and take a clearcut stand. Today's anniversary of the CPC Third National Congress has not only great historical but great contemporary significance. Under the guidance of the correct policy of the central authorities, we must fight with all our strength for the accomplishment of the sacred task of effecting the third KMT-CPC cooperation, the early return of Taiwan, and the reunification of the motherland!

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG WORKS

HK080054 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
7 Jul 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday on seriously studying and publicizing the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The circular points out: The publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a major affair in the political life of the whole party and the people of the whole country. This book reflects the policymaking role of Comrade Deng Xiaoping in guiding the whole party to bring order out of chaos, achieve the great historic change, and define the correct path for China's socialist modernization, and the outstanding contributions he has made. This is a brilliant book of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, with the characteristics of the new era. Apart from its indelible historical significance, it is also of major guiding significance for China's current and future socialist construction.

The circular demands that the party committees at all levels attach a high degree of importance and seriously organize the cadres to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In particular, leading cadres at and above county-level must take the lead in studying well. Through study, the cadres and masses should further enhance understanding of the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, better maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee, spontaneously implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, the 1st Session of the 6th NPC, and the recent central instructions, strengthen unity, heighten confidence, and better promote all construction undertakings in the province.

It is necessary to closely link study of the selected works with the reality of work and thinking, sum up the experiences and lessons of the past many years, and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and put forward specific targets and measures for creating a new situation in our own areas and units in light of the relevant Central Committee instructions and the spirit of the selected works.

The party committees and propaganda departments at all levels must do a good job in publicizing the selected works and providing study guidance. Newspapers, publications, and radio stations must seriously organize reprints, of the works, carry articles expounding on their contents and ideology, and report on the study experiences gained throughout the province.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG SECRETARY URGES STRENGTHENING OF PARTY BUILDING

HK010317 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT
30 Jun 83

[Text] Last night, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee gave a movie show in the hall of the provincial people's government to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Those present at the movie show, altogether more than 1,500 people, were members of the CPC Central Committee, members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, and members of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission who are in Guangzhou, members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the provincial advisory commission and the provincial discipline inspection commission, some old fighters of the Red Army, some old cadres, responsible persons of units above the bureau level directly subordinated to the provincial authorities, and some party members.

Lin Ruo, a secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the movie show. In his speech, he emphatically pointed out the need to strengthen further the building of the party and to effect a radical turn for the better in party style and that in the present economic and structural reforms, the party members, in particular the leading organs and leading cadres, should stand in the forefront of reform and be promoters of reform.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: We must rally around the CPC Central Committee, fight in unity with one heart and one mind, strive to implement the magnificent goals put forward by the 12th National Congress and the 6th NPC, and create a new situation in Guangdong's socialist modernizations.

At the film show, two feature films, "The Red Line" and "Special Warning 333," were shown.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG FORMS LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR COMPATRIOTS

HK070744 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1418 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report: "Guangdong CPPCC Establishes 'Three-Compatriot' Liaison Committee"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 6 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The second Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC, held today, approved the member list of the "three-compatriot" (compatriots residing abroad, in Hong Kong and Macao, and Taiwan) liaison committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Ruiyi, principal of Pei Dao Secondary School in Macao, is one of the committee members, which is comprised of 25 persons.

The chairman of the commission is Zeng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], and vice chairmen are Zuo Hongtao [1563 3163 3447], Chen Jingwen [7115 2529 2429], Li Chen [2621 6591], Luo Tao [5012 3447], and Cheng Yiming [4453 0001 0839]. Members of the commission are Diao Shaofen [0431 4801 5358], Jiang Jingbo [3068 7234 3134], Xu Chongde [6079 1504 1795], Wu Jiaotian [0124 6030 1131], Li Jiezhi [2621 3381 0037], Li Chong [2621 0394], Li Ruiyi [2621 3843 0308], Li Xingchuan [2621 2502 1557], Wu Zhuangda [0702 1104 6671], Chen Yilin [7115 0001 2651], He Xinquan [0149 0207 3123], Lin Donghai [2651 2639 3189], Xian Zien [0405 1311 1869], Zhang Xianqi [1728 7359 1477], Zhang Baoqiang [1728 1405 6973], Zhang Baiquan [1728 4101 2938], Cao Xingning [2580 5281 1337], Huang Shimin [7806 2457 3046], and Huang Dechu [7806 1795 0443].

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG BAOAN COUNTY PUT UNDER SHENZHEN ZONE

OW022314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Shenzhen, July 1 (XINHUA)--Baoan County in Guangdong Province, abolished in 1979 as an administrative unit, has been restored with State Council approval as part of Shenzhen City.

The announcement came from Li Guangzhen, head of Baoan County, whose government offices were moved into a new building today in Gean Village of Xixiang Township 22 kilometers from Shenzhen City proper.

In 1979, Baoan County became Shenzhen City. A special economic zone was set up under the city to practice flexible policies to make use of Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment.

In January of this year, said county head Li in an interview with XINHUA, the State Council decided to restore Baoan County as an administrative unit under the municipal government of Shenzhen.

"The purpose is to ensure effective management of the area and better tap the agricultural potential of the villages surrounding the economic zone," Li Guangzhen said.

The new Baoan County covers an area of 1,700 square kilometers, including villages belonging to the old Baoan County. It has a population of 230,000.

"We will serve the needs of export and the development of the special economic zone," the county head said.

"The new county will also follow the current open policy," he said. "We, too, welcome investment from Hong Kong, Macao and foreign countries. Investors will enjoy the same preferential treatment as in the special economic zone."

In Baoan County, there are now 700 projects involving use of Hong Kong, Macao and foreign investment.

"In about ten years," Magistrate Li Guangzhen said, "the new Baoan County seat will be expanded to cover an area of six square kilometers and its population will reach 60,000."

Construction of the new county seat began in May last year. Offices, housing and other buildings totalling 40,000 square meters in floor space have been completed and put into use.

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE ON DENG'S WORKS

HK081320 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by Lu Yang [7627 7122]: "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles, Carry Out Two-Line Struggle--On Reading 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Building our country into a socialist power with four modernizations and with a high degree of democracy and civilization by the end of this century is a glorious and arduous task. In order to fulfill this historical mission, it is necessary to adhere to the four basic principles in the ideological and political field. That is to say, we must adhere to the socialist road; adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, which is also the proletarian dictatorship; adhere to the leadership of the Communist Party; and adhere to Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought. This represents a common political foundation for the whole party and the whole nation to unite and forge ahead. It is a basic prerequisite for the realization of the four modernizations and a reliable guarantee for the smooth development of our socialist cause.

The four basic principles were summarized by Comrade Deng Xiaoping after elaborate consideration. He formally put forward this proposition at a theoretical work conference on 30 March 1979. From their personal experience in the practice of struggle of the past 100 years and more, the Chinese people have realized that only socialism can rescue China. Without the Communist Party, there would be no New China. Without the correct leadership of the Communist Party, there will be no modern socialist China. Without the people's democratic dictatorship, it is impossible to build and defend socialism and to realize socialist modernization. Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought have been and will continue to be the banner guiding the Chinese revolution and construction to win victories. Under the new historical conditions, Comrade Xiaoping concentrated the wisdom of the whole party, summed up the fundamental historical experience from China's modern history and especially from the history of the 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, and thus in a precise, integrated, and concise manner put forward the four basic principles to which our party must adhere. These four basic principles are truths being tested by practice and reflect the laws governing the development of our

revolution. Therefore, they have been warmly supported and accepted by the whole party and the people through the country and have been included in the general program of the CPC Constitution and have been taken as a general guiding principle of the PRC Constitution.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The four basic principles are not something newly invented; they are the principles we have adhered to consistently for a long time. Since the downfall of the 'gang of four,' and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the series of policies adopted by the party central leadership have all been based on the four basic principles." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 151) In the 30 years and more since the founding of the PRC, the four basic principles have been disrupted by different erroneous deviations. "The forces opposing and negating the four basic principles have come from both the 'left' and the right." (p 335)

Our party's serious "leftist" mistakes, which involved overall work and lasted for a long time during and before the "Cultural Revolution," have crippled and harmed the four basic principles from a "left" angle. In those days, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques took advantage of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes of his later years to do a great deal of evil things that brought calamity to the country and the people. They gave erroneous publicity to the ultraleftist trend of thought, which seriously distorted Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, seriously undermined the socialist cause and the people's democratic dictatorship, and seriously weakened the party's leadership. In order to fundamentally shift the party's guiding ideology from the erroneous "leftist" course back onto the correct path of Mao Zedong Thought, Comrade Xiaoping was the first to criticize the "two whatevers" and to put forward the principle of "emancipating our minds, using our brains, seeking truth from facts, and uniting as one to look ahead." He stressed that the party must reestablish a Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality, linking theory to reality, and using practice as the sole criterion to test truth. His idea then promoted the party's work to set things in all fields to right and thus successfully safeguarded and consolidated the party's four basic principles. This is an outstanding contribution to the party and the people from Comrade Xiaoping.

In the course of emancipating people's minds, criticizing the "leftist" mistakes, eliminating the poisonous influence of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, and setting things to right, some people in society took this opportunity to spread a rightist trend of thought, which cast suspicion on and opposed the four basic principles under the guise of "emancipating people's minds." At that time, some people inside the party not only refused to recognize the danger of this trend of thought, but even gave it direct and indirect support. For example, some people, with ulterior motives, tried to misrepresent our party's criticism of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes of his later years as a total repudiation of Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions and openly spread statements casting

suspicious on and attacking Mao Zedong Thought. Some people tried to take the opportunity of setting things to rights to oppose the party central leadership after the Third Plenary Session so as to negate the leadership of the CPC. In the face of these problems, Comrade Xiaoping came out boldly and reiterated explicitly that the four basic principles must be adhered to. He called on the whole party: "It is necessary to continue to eliminate the residual influence of the 'gang of four,' to help those comrades who have been influenced by the gang to become conscious, and to inflict blows on a small number of people who spread reactionary remarks to slander the party central leadership; on the other hand, great efforts must be made to wage a resolute struggle against the trend of thought which cast suspicions on the above-mentioned four basic principles." (p 152)

While resolutely overcoming the obstruction caused by the opposition of the policies and guideline decided upon by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Xiaoping also personally led the whole party to carry out struggles against the bourgeois liberalist trend of thought and the struggle to crack down on criminal activities in the economic and other fields. In the course of these struggles, he unequivocally pointed out the necessity of adhering to the four basic principles and thus ensured the great victory of the work to set things to rights and the healthy development of our socialist modernization drive. This is another great contribution that Comrade Xiaoping has made to the party and the people in recent years in the ideological and political field.

"By emancipating people's minds, we mean to smash the trammels of the force of habit and subjective prejudice under the guidance of Marxism so as to study new matters and to solve new problems." (p 243) "To emancipate people's minds means to conform our ideas to reality, to suit subjective things to objective things, and to seek truth from facts. Henceforth, all our work must be handled in a realistic manner on the basis of continuing to emancipate our minds." (p 323) Comrade Xiaoping promptly reiterated the four basic principles on behalf of the party central leadership precisely for the purpose of correctly implementing the principle of emancipating people's minds. The emancipation of people's minds serves the purpose of upholding the four basic principles and must be conducted on the basis of adhering to the four basic principles. "The emancipation of people's minds can never deviate from the four basic principles." (p 243) Deviations from the four basic principles can by no means be regarded as real emancipation of one's mind. "To 'emancipate one's mind' beyond the limits of the four basic principles is in fact to put oneself opposite the party and the people." (p 243) "The emancipation of people's minds requires struggles against both 'leftism' and rightism. The slogan of emancipating our minds put forward by the Third Plenary Session was originally directed against the proposition of 'two whatevers' and was mainly designed to correct the 'leftist' mistakes. But afterwar, a rightist deviation appeared, so it must also be corrected." (p 334) "The pressing matter at present is to give more publicity to the upholding of the four basic principles. At the same time, we should not neglect the influence of erroneous 'leftist' ideology which has been deeply rooted in people's minds. Our main attention should be paid to correcting the 'leftist' deviation in our guiding ideology. However, this still cannot completely settle the matter. We must simultaneously correct the rightist deviation." (p 334).

In order to uphold the four basic principles and to overcome the obstruction from both "leftism" and rightism, we must carry out struggle on both fronts. "It is necessary to criticize erroneous 'leftist' ideas and to criticize erroneous rightist ideas as well." (p 334) Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Comrade Huang Kecheng said that 'leftism' must be opposed once it appears, and so must rightism. I agree with his opinion." (p 334) To carry out struggles on the two fronts against both "leftism" and rightism whenever they appear is precisely for the purpose of protecting the four basic principles from being disturbed and of ensuring that the socialist modernization cause is carried out along the course charted by the four basic principles. Setting the work to correct the "leftist" guiding ideology against the struggle against the bourgeois liberalist trend of thought in society, setting the emancipation of people's minds against the upholding of the four basic principles, and even regarding the four basic principles as "four sticks" and "limits" set to the "two-hundreds principle," are all ideas obviously violating [words indistinct] guideline since the third plenary session of the party central leadership.

In the struggle against erroneous ideology, "it is necessary to make concrete analysis of both 'leftism' or rightism." (p 334) Is there a "leftist" deviation or a rightist one? Is the "leftist" deviation or the rightist one more serious? Things vary in different times, in different areas, in different departments, in different matters and objects. No indiscriminately uniform conclusion should be drawn. When tackling erroneous ideological deviations, we must make concrete analysis of specific cases and must take a realistic attitude so as to "shoot the arrow at the target." If both "leftist" and rightist deviations exist at the same time, we should find out the major one and concentrate on solving it. While concentrating our strength to overcome a major erroneous deviation, we must not neglect the minor one and must guard against one deviation being covered by another. What we should do is to prevent rightism when opposing "leftism" and to prevent "leftism" when struggling against rightism. For example, in the ideological and cultural field, at present we must continue to overcome "leftist" mistakes. At the same time, we must also earnestly overcome the wrong idea that "all is for seeking more profits" and that treats cultural products as pure commodities without regard to their social effect, and we must overcome the bourgeois liberalist deviation.

Comrade Xiaoping also pointed out: "When correcting 'leftist' and rightist deviations, we must not recklessly raise a matter to a higher plane of principle, must not indiscriminately force everyone to criticize himself, and must not take the form of a political movement." "Of course, this does not mean that political work can give up its orientation and that it is not necessary to give an impetus to this work." (p 336) It is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism against erroneous deviations among the people by presenting facts and reasoning things out with the desire to consolidate unity. "In carrying out criticism, one must have regard for a correct way and must have a sense of propriety." (p 345) All our criticisms must be reasonable and sensible so that people who are criticized, and the public as well, can really be enlightened. "We will get nowhere without

ideological work or without criticism and self-criticism. "The weapon of criticism can never be discarded." (p 345) As for counterrevolutionary activities and other criminal activities which openly oppose and seriously violate the four basic principles, not only must they be thoroughly criticized, but they must also be suppressed according to law.

Upholding the four basic principles is an urgent and prolonged task in the new historical period. We should earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," acquire strength from these works, and use them as a powerful weapon to overcome various obstacles and to struggle for the four basic principles.

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU ISSUES DECISION ON WORK STYLE

HK240237 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Report: "Guangzhou City CPC Committee Decides To Improve Work Style and Work Methods in 10 Aspects"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The Guangzhou City CPC Committee issued a "decision on improving work style and work methods" yesterday.

To fulfill the heavy responsibilities entrusted by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee of leading the people of the whole city in the four modernizations, and live up to the expectations of the broad masses of cadres and people, so as to better lead the people of the whole city in creating a new situation in socialist construction, the new leading body of Guangzhou City CPC Committee has decided to improve its work style and work methods in the following 10 aspects:

/1. Read and study seriously./ It is necessary for the "group members" on the city CPC committee to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the principles and policies of the party, the important documents issued by the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee, important articles in the press, and professional knowledge, to continuously raise their ideological, political and professional levels, and to conscientiously keep in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically. The method of study should take self-study as the major form, and there should be gatherings for discussion. The important instructions and major principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee should be promptly relayed and study of them organized, and be implemented in earnest, in connection with the actual situation of the city.

/2. Persist in investigation and study./ Members of the city CPC committee should reduce their meetings, and free themselves from routine work. One-third or one-fourth of their time every month should be devoted to going down to the grassroots level and deep into the realities in making investigation and study, with a view to discovering problems and solving them, and to discovering typical examples, and summing up experiences, for guiding the general work of the city. It is necessary to strengthen the investigation and study organs of various departments, and at regular

intervals raise topics in organizing investigations in accordance with the key tasks at different periods of time. On vital issues, they should personally take part in the investigations. It is necessary to adopt various forms in organizing old cadres who are rich in experience but have retired to the second line, specialists and scholars in various fields, and people with breadth of vision, and make them the "brain trusts" of the city CPC committee, and the city government, so as to bring into full play their role of "advisors," in giving advice on the four modernizations of our city.

/3. Strengthen ideological education work./ It is necessary to periodically analyze the ideological trends of the cadres and the masses, accurately take the ideological pulse of the cadres and masses in different periods of time, grasp some tendency problems, and put forward the contents and requirements in ideological education. Through giving party lectures, making reports, running study classes and training classes, help the cadres and masses solve their problems arising from erroneous thinking. It is necessary to rely on CPC committees at various levels and mass organizations such as the trade unions, the CYL and the Women's Federations in doing a good job meticulously and thoroughly in day-to-day ideological and political work, so as to make ideological and political work regular and systematized.

/4. Keep close contact with the masses./ It is necessary to persist in the principle that the interests of the party and the people are above all else, in serving the people wholeheartedly, and being good public servants of the people. People are not to take advantage of their positions to after personal gains for themselves or their relatives and friends. It is necessary to be modest and meticulous, and avoid publicizing or highlighting the individual. It is necessary to periodically visit the homes of cadres and the masses; and go to markets, stores, restaurants, stations and wharves and places which have close connections with the life of the people, know the situations there, and listen to the opinions of the masses, so as to promptly improve work. It is necessary to persist in taking part in collective labor such as public sanitation, and this should be arranged at least once a month. It is necessary for leading members of the city CPC committee to be periodically on duty in turn at the city NPC committee reception office dealing with letters and visits of the masses, receive the masses and listen to their opinions, and help them solve difficult problems.

/5. Reduce meetings and documents in a big way./ In reducing meetings, first it is necessary to reduce the number of meetings. Those problems which can be solved within the jurisdiction of individual members of the Standing Committee, or problems which have definite policy stipulations by CPC committee at a higher level to abide by, should be boldly handled by taking the responsibility with initiative. The practice of making no distinction between big or small problems, and submitting them all to the Standing Committee for discussion, is disagreeable. On principle, meetings of members of the Standing Committee will be arranged once a

week, and the rest of time should be arranged by the members of the Standing Committee themselves for their work. Second, it is necessary to raise the quality of meetings. For meetings of the Standing Committee, notice and discussions materials should be issued at an earlier date, allowing the comrades attending the meeting to prepare for their opinions beforehand. On comparatively important issues, it is necessary for the departments concerned to carry on investigation and study, and put forward concrete opinions for solving the problems. Problems of situations not yet clarified through investigations should not be submitted to the meeting of the Standing Committee for discussion. The member of the Standing Committee who is in charge of the matter concerned should clarify the situation before it is submitted for discussion. Problems involving other departments should be discussed with the departments concerned beforehand, before they are submitted to the Standing Committee for discussion, while opinions solicited through consultation should be simultaneously reported to the Standing Committee. It is necessary to reduce the number of documents in a big way, promote the style of face-to-face leadership, and solve problems through consultation. We must resolutely stop issuing documents which are not really necessary.

/6. Implement division of labor between the party and government, and bring into play the role of various departments./ Problems for discussion and study of the city CPC committee are mainly: the implementation of important instructions from the Central CPC Committee and the provincial CPC committee, the party's principles and policies, and major issues concerning the party's ideological and organizational constructions, the analysis of the situation of the whole city, and planning of important work, the national economic plan of the whole city, and the appointment, transfer and handling of cadres under the administration of the city. Problems within the scope of the official duty of the government should be studied and handled in the charge of the city government. Major problems that the city government believes should be submitted to the city CPC committee for discussion, should first be submitted to the party group of the city government for its opinions. A free hand and support should be given to various departments, commissions, and offices at the city level in their work, and the role of the functions of various departments should be brought into full play. Leader of the city CPC committee may supervise, urge, examine and guide the routine work of various departments, commissions, and offices, but not take their places.

/7. Practically carry out democratic centralism, and persist in the combination of collective leadership with individual responsibility in division of labor./ In important issues, it is necessary to rely on the pooled wisdom of the collective, and decisions are made through collective discussion, especially on issues of the arrangement of personnel, views from all sides should be heard, and decisions should by no means be monopolized by an individual. When a decision is made through collective discussion, nobody should presumptuously change it. [phrase indistinct] with and pass on information to each other, help, support, and understand each other, so as to strengthen unity. It is necessary to perfect the system of democratic life, and [phrase indistinct] and criticism and self-criticism

should be carried out in a truth-seeking way, so as to create an active and lively political situation with ease of mine.

/8. Raise work efficiency, and oppose disputes over trifles and procrastination./

From now on, whatever decision made through collective discussion should be carried out resolutely, and bureaucratic style of pigeonholing, shifting responsibility to each other, procrastination, and ending up with nothing definite done should be resolutely opposed. At the same time, it is necessary to establish and perfect the responsibility system of work in government organs, so as to enable all the workers in various departments in government organs to have regulations to abide by, with each attending to his own duties, and each being responsible for his work, and raise their work efficiency.

9./ Promote the practice of doing things personally./ Personal speech manuscripts of leading members should be written by themselves; they should not be written by their secretaries. Reports made on behalf of the city CPC committee may be drafted by the department concerned. However, the leading member concerned should consult with the person who is writing the draft, put forward requirements and suggestions, and examine and revise the draft seriously.

/10. There should be assignment, examination and summing up in work./ The annual work of the whole city should be planned at the beginning of the year, so as to discover problems and solve them promptly; a summing up is to be carried out toward the end of the year, to find out the experiences and lessons, and make clear the orientation for endeavor. At ordinary times, every meeting of the Standing Committee of the city CPC committee or decisions made on problems discussed at the meetings should be written in the form of summary of the minutes of the meeting, which should be printed and sent to the Standing Committee and the departments concerned. The member of the Standing Committee in charge of the matter should organize departments concerned to seriously implement the decisions made, and it is necessary for him to personally report to the Standing Committee on the implementation of major issues. The general office of the city CPC committee should promptly supervise, urge and examine the implementation of these decisions in various departments, and periodically report to the Standing Committee.

The above decision was made by the new leading body of the city CPC committee during the period from 27 to 30 May, during which period, documents concerned issued by the Central Committee were studied, serious discussions were carried on, and the attendance of old comrades who used to work on the city CPC committee was invited, while their views on improving work of the city CPC committee were heard.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO REPORT ON SEEKING TRUTH OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION ISSUES

HK070655 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Report on 6 July GUANGXI RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Persistently Seek Truth From Facts in Handling Problems Left Over From the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] In handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in a truth-seeking way, we must be bold in emancipating our minds and in breaking through all kinds of [word indistinct] formed by forbidden areas created by the long influence of leftist ideology, uphold practice as the sole criterion for testing truth, and succeed in correcting mistakes, not evading contradictions, not concealing errors, and not leaving a stain. Of course, in handling these problems, it is also necessary to have a historical viewpoint, specifically analyze the causes of these problems and the different circumstances of the persons concerned, and deal with them appropriately.

Generally speaking, under the premise of distinguishing between rights and wrongs and acting within the limits of party policies, it is better to deal on a general rather than in a detailed way in solving problems of history, and to be lenient rather than severe in handling people.

The article points out: At present certain people of three categories are deliberately blurring the distinction between people who made ordinary mistakes during the Cultural Revolution and those with serious problems or who gravely violated law and discipline, in a bid to muddy the waters, shift the investigation to other targets, and protect themselves. People should be vigilant against this. It must be pointed out that there are differences in nature between those comrades who made ordinary mistakes during the Cultural Revolution under the influence of leftist ideology on the one hand, and those people of three categories who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, formed gangs and factions, and did bad things to further their careers, and people who seriously violated law and discipline on the other. In the former case, it is a problem of understanding; in the latter, it is a problem of standpoint and political quality. How can they be mentioned in the same breath? We must keep clear heads and must absolutely not be fooled by these people with ulterior motives.

The article says: Upholding the standpoints of party spirit and implementing the party policy constitute the fundamental guarantee for handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in a truth-seeking way. The standpoint of party spirit is the standpoint of the proletariat and the masses. It is expressed in the party's line, principles and policies. The reason why we stress strengthening party spirit and resolutely acting according to party policy in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is because only thus can we stand high and see far, clear away all kinds of interference, correctly judge right and wrong, fairly assess and properly handle people and events, and seek truth from facts. On the other hand, if we take the stand of factionalism or the individual in observing and handling problems, we will easily be affected by the narrow interests of small cliques and individuals, become biased, and be unable to seek truth from facts.

We know that the basic intention of the party's policy on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is to solve the leftover problems and also to benefit stability and unity and help to create a new situation in socialist modernizations. To depart from the party policy in handling the problems will not promote stability and unity or the solution of the problems. Therefore, the cadres and masses, especially the leading cadres, must take a correct attitude. They must take the stand of the party and the people, bear the interests of the overall situation in mind, and deal with and handle problems in accordance with party policies. We should not base our efforts on individual gain and loss. We must avoid getting mixed up in individual sentiments and, still more, in factionalist thinking. We must not increase the obstacles to the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. We must have faith that the party and people's government, by relying on normal procedures, the party's ideological and political work, and the socialist legal system, will be able to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

The article says: It is necessary to pay attention to leaving a margin in handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in a truth-seeking way. This will help us to overcome subjectivism, absolutism, and bias in work, and to avoid and overcome ideological ossification, and leave us room to maneuver in handling complex issues. Thus we can do our work with still greater soundness and initiative.

The article points out: The key to persistently seeking truth from facts lies in doing a good job in investigation and study. All conclusions should come at the end, not the beginning, of investigation and study. Leaders at all levels and all comrades engaged in the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution must pay attention to investigation and study and regard this as the first step in their work. From investigation and study they should gain the right to speak, understand things, discover problems, sum up experiences, and put forward ways of solving the problems. It is also necessary to bring democracy into full play, rely on the masses, and listen more to views from all sectors, including negative ones. So long as we persistently seek truth from facts and follow the mass line, it is completely possible to fulfill really well the task of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SINO-FRENCH WAR

HK070413 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 3

[Report by Yu Yuliang [1662 5940 5328]: "Academic Symposium Held in Guangxi on the Black Flag Army's Aiding Vietnam in Resisting France"]

[Text] From 19 to 24 May, at Sanxuan Hall, the former residence of Liu Yongfu, in the county town of Qinzhou in Guangxi region, the Guangxi Academy of Social Sciences and other institutions jointly held the academic symposium on the Sino-French war and an exhibition of historical relics of the war, to mark the 100th anniversary of the great victory of the Black Flag Army in aiding Vietnam against the French aggressors. More than 100 people, including representatives from various units, and descendants of Liu Yongfu, Liu Chengliang, Huang Shouzhong, Feng Zicai, Yang Ruishan, and Chen Jia, participated or attended as visitors in the symposium. The following issues were discussed at the symposium: the nature of the Sino-French war and the cause for the Chinese defeat in the war; the role of the Sino-French war in and its impact on the history of modern China, the history of Sino-Vietnamese relations, and the history of Sino-French relations; the evil deeds of the French aggressors in our country's coastal areas and the provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, and Yunnan, and their impact; Liu Yongfu's anti-French thinking and his military strategy; the relations of the Black Flag Army with the rulers of Vietnam and the Qing Dynasty, and the cause for the Black Flag Army's returning to China; the evaluation of the war party, the peace party, and historical figures; and so on.

At the symposium, the participants exchanged views on the following issues: the nature of Liu Yongfu's Black Flag Army, their achievements and errors, their relations with the Qing Dynasty and the Vietnamese court during the Sino-French war, and so on. On the other hand, the representatives of the Institute of Military Sciences and some other institutions of scientific research also presented their opinions on the military thinking guiding the Qing court in the Sino-French war, their study of the Black Flag Army's "guerrilla" tactics, and their analysis of the Mawei River campaign, the Chikieu [4786 2890] campaign, and the Zhennan Pass (Friendship Pass), of which are new topics in the studies of the history of the Sino-French war.

At the symposium, many comrades pointed out that the anti-French war launched by the Black Flag Army in the 1870's and the 1880's was a just war of national self-defense jointly waged by the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples against the French imperialists, and also the first banner of anti-imperialist warfare in the history of the modern world. It is because of the courageous struggle of the Black Flag Army that the process of the colonialization of northern Vietnam and the carving up of China by the imperialists were postponed. Therefore, the Sino-French war was not only an important event in the history of modern China, but also an important one in the history of the Sino-Vietnamese and Sino-French relations in modern times. And still more, this war had its due influence on the history of the modern world.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

DISCUSSION ON PURGING GUANGXI LEADERSHIP

OW081149 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Report by Charles-Antone de Nerciat]

[Text] Nanning, July 8 (AFP)--Half of the leadership of the Autonomous Region of Guangxi have been dismissed in recent months as part of an intensive drive by the post-Mao regime against local opponents of its pragmatic policies.

But top-level cadres in the southern region which borders Vietnam recently hinted to journalists that the Communist Party first secretary there would not be affected by the purge.

Guangxi's party chief Qiao Xiaoguang, who has held leadership posts in this region of 36 million people since before the Cultural Revolution of the 1960's and 1970's, nevertheless had to submit to at least two self-criticisms in recent weeks.

CHINA NEWS SERVICE--a news organization linked to the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY--reported last month that Mr Qiao had made "a further self-criticism," admitting that he was guilty of "factionalist practices"--meaning, in China's political jargon, opposition to, or disagreement with, the policies of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's ruling team.

Yet, in an apparent reference to Mr Qiao, who was reappointed to his posts early this year, Jiang Kinghou, director of the Guangxi Office of Foreign Affairs, said that "in our system, when a communist admits his errors, he can carry out a self-criticism."

Yao Tao, one of the deputy editors-in-chief of the GUANGXI DAILY, said for his part, that some 50 percent of the region's senior posts had recently changed hands. He did not give the exact number of the people involved.

The two Guangxi officials stressed that the current campaign against "leftist influences" in their region was continuing.

The Guangxi purge coincides with a nation-wide campaign by Beijing's post-Mao leadership to eliminate and muzzle unrepentant supporters of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), during which Mr Deng was twice purged by Mao Zedong. About half of the Communist Party's 40 million members joined the party during this radical period.

Mr Yao said that the situation was now "calm" in Guangxi, an autonomous region where about one-third of the population is made up of ethnic minorities. He stressed that while it was absolutely necessary to eliminate the "influences of the Cultural Revolution," it was not possible to do this "completely" in the immediate future.

The clashes of the Cultural Revolution were especially bloody in Guangxi, where, according to a DAZIBAO--or big character poster--put up in the streets of Beijing in 1979, "persecutions" by leftists killed 67,400 people.

The GUANGXI DAILY deputy editor refused to answer questions on the number of victims of the Cultural Revolution in his region, saying only that there had been "chaos for the entire people," and singling out 1968 as a year of anarchy there.

Mr Yao said that, at the time, two factions were fighting in Guangxi--the majority, the "proletarian revolutionary leadership," of which he himself was a member, and the "April 22 central group." Their confrontations began with stone-throwing, he said, and then escalated with the use of rifles.

Other regional officials said that convoys carrying arms to Vietnam, which was then supported by China in its war against the United States, were intercepted by members of the warring factions who seized the weapons for their own feuds.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING ON PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS

HK070723 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the regional CPC committee's leadership group for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution held a meeting from 23 to 27 June on dealing with people's letters and visits in the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. The participants analyzed the situation in receiving letters and visits, and held that the most urgent and concentrated demand in the large number of letters and visits is to investigate and punish elements who gravely violated law and discipline and to dismiss people of three categories from power. These are tasks of top priority in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Certain other reasonable demands and practical difficulties of victims or their family members should also be dealt with and solved in accordance with the relevant party policies.

The participants said: Recently victims of the Cultural Revolution or their families have written many letters to the central work group and the regional CPC committee, putting forward many hopes and demands. They have expressed very great faith in, and support for, the party and government. The meeting demanded that leadership groups handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution at all levels must attach importance to the work of dealing with people's letters and visits and strengthen leadership over this work. It is necessary to transfer some comrades with strong party spirit, no factionalism, fairness in dealings, and corresponding work experience to strengthen the force dealing with letters and visits.

The meeting demanded that people engaged in this work establish the idea of being responsible to the party and people and display a high degree of sympathy for the letters and visits of victims or their family members. They should patiently listen to the masses' appeals, actively publicize party policies, and warmly help them solve difficulties. The leadership groups handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution at all levels must also step up supervision and inspection and ensure that all letters demanding solution of these problems are dealt with properly. At the same time, it is necessary to uphold the reporting system, establish closer ties between upper and lower levels, and improve work efficiency. The work of dealing with people's letters and visits should then play its proper role in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OLD CADRES IN GUANGXI HELP SOLVE LEFTOVER PROBLEMS

HK030452 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, a large number of old cadres who took part in revolution for many years, for whom no specific work has been assigned, together with some old cadres who have already retired but are still in quite good health, are now taking part in leadership work in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in many places and departments in Guangxi. Some of them have said: We have shared weal and woe with the people of Guangxi for several decades. It is our unshirkable duty to help handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Some of them declared: We will absolutely not leave our work posts until the people of three categories are purged and the task assigned by the Central Committee of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is completed.

Many of these old cadres are cadres who were transferred to the south and responsible persons of the former Guangxi underground party and guerrillas. Some are Red Army and Eighth Route Army veterans. They have held all types of party and government leadership posts in the 30 and more years since Guangxi was liberated.

Not long ago Comrade Chen An, more than 70 years old, who is deputy director of the regional CPC committee's leadership group for structural reform and personnel assignments, led a work team to Guixian County, where he had engaged in underground work in years gone by. On behalf of the party and government, he comforted the masses who had been persecuted during the Cultural Revolution and the family members of victims. He told them to act according to the law and have faith that the new regional CPC committee leadership group will be able to properly handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

At present the old cadres at regional CPC committee level responsible for leadership work in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution are Chen An, (Zhang Hua), (Yang Lie), (Lu Yuan), (Wu Hongming), and (Li Tongwen). They are serving as deputy leaders, advisers, or members of the regional CPC committee's leadership groups for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and for structural reform and personnel assignments.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING ARRANGES HANDLING OF LEFTOVER PROBLEMS

HK040539 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO: From the beginning of July to the eve of the busy summer harvest period, the 83 counties and cities in the region will hold enlarged CPC committee Standing Committee meetings to further convey, study, and implement the spirit of the regional work conference on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. How can these meetings be held successfully? What preparatory work is needed first? What problems need to be clarified?

The regional CPC committee held a brief urgent meeting on 25 and 26 June to study these issues and make corresponding arrangements. Comrade Huang Yun and Jin Baosheng, members of the regional CPC committee's three-man group for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, presided. Comrades Mao Duo and Wang Hao, deputy heads of the central work group, gave guidance. Comrade Mao Due made an important speech.

The urgent meeting held: How well the work at county-level is done is a key to the success or failure of the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution throughout the region. After study and discussion, the meeting put forward a number of specific demands on how to successfully hold the county CPC committee Standing Committee meetings. The main thing is to do a good job of the necessary organizational preparations. It is necessary to rapidly purge from the leadership groups people of three categories and people who gravely violated law and discipline. At the same time, it is necessary to adjust and augment the forces handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Prefectural CPC committees must send work teams to help with the work in counties where the situation is complex, problems are numerous, and the leadership is rather weak.

In order to prevent the county CPC committee Standing Committee meetings from just going through the motions, the urgent meeting demanded that the cadres attending these meetings seriously study the relevant central and regional CPC committee documents. On the basis of enhancing ideological understanding and clearly distinguishing between right and wrong, they should give play to democracy and lift the lid off the major problems in their

counties in a truth-seeking way. The county CPC committees themselves should also carry out a summation and review of previous work. Responsible persons who have made mistakes must conduct self-criticism at the meetings. They should then seriously appreciate the spirit of the policies, make arrangements suited to the conditions in their counties, and launch the work under leadership and in a measured way.

After study, the participants also made decisions on the following issues:

1. The work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in regional units located in prefectures and cities should be organized by following the principle of mainly dealing with them in chunks. Where cadre readjustments are required in such units, reports can be made to the upper levels after consultation between the prefectural or city party committees with the work teams dispatched there by the regional CPC committee. When approval is given, the responsible relevant departments in charge will be notified simultaneously.
2. It is necessary to specifically assign people to do work concerning personnel who have been suspended or dismissed. It is necessary to take the approach of curing the illness to save the patient and urge them to seriously study the documents, enhance their ideological understanding, and expose and make a clean breast of their problems. When going to work or studying, they must observe discipline and the various systems in the organs; they are not allowed to pursue liaison activities. Suitable work can be assigned to certain of them.
3. It is necessary to immediately send people to investigate and deal with cases of threatening victims or their family members. It is necessary to conduct deepgoing education in legal system for the masses.
4. It is necessary to promptly comfort victims or their family members, do a good job of work on them, and teach them to have faith that the party and government will certainly be able to handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. They must absolutely not be fooled by people stirring up trouble.
5. Comrades from the county people's armed forces can be invited to attend the county meetings, and asked to help solve the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

The meeting stressed in conclusion: The season of rush-reaping and sowing in the rural areas is imminent. In the course of handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, the counties must simultaneously pay attention to getting a good grasp of economic and other work. In particular, they must get a good grasp of industrial and agricultural production, and make proper arrangements for summer reaping and sowing. At present Hechi, Liuzhou, and Guilin prefectures must also carry out relief work for flooded communes and brigades.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI OFFICIAL STRESSES VALUE OF MASS MEDIA WORK

HK240856 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] [Words indistinct], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, this morning delivered a speech at the provincial conference on broadcasting and television work, calling on CPC committees at all levels to attach importance to the work, strengthen their leadership over it and develop it more rapidly and in a better manner.

In his speech, Comrade Qian Yunlu pointed out: Speeding up the development of broadcasting and television work is a demand raised by the central leadership and the provincial CPC committee, a requirement to correspond with the new situation, and also an urgent desire of the masses. The central leadership has showed solicitude for and attached great importance to broadcasting and television work. The provincial CPC committee and the vast majority of prefectural, city and county CPC committees have also showed solicitude for, and attached great importance to, the propaganda and building of broadcasting and television work.

Along with the development of economic construction and the upgrading of people's livelihood, their desire for enjoying spiritual and cultural life has become increasingly urgent. In recent years, people have become more interested in radio and TV programs. Almost every family in the cities has a radio or TV set, and the number of radio and TV sets in rural areas is also increasing. Radio and television have become an important means to strengthen political and ideological work in rural areas. At present, however, radio and TV service is only limited to certain areas. People in many areas still have no opportunity to listen to radio and to watch TV. The provincial conference on broadcasting and television work has studied the instructions by the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the basic nature and task of broadcasting and television work and the spirit of the 11th national conference on broadcasting and television work, and has, in connection with the province's practical situation, formulated the fighting goal of the province's broadcasting and television work for this century and the concrete steps for achieving it. It has particularly studied urgent tasks to be fulfilled in the next 3 to 5 years.

After the conference, all prefectures, cities and counties must, in accordance with the fighting goal of the whole province, formulate their own fighting goals, and practical and effective measures to make contributions to achieving them.

Comrade Qian Yunlu said: The secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has pointed out that radio and television are the most effective modern means to educate and inspire the whole party, the whole army, and the people of various nationalities throughout the country in building socialist material and spiritual civilization. This is the basic nature and task of broadcasting and television work. According to the instructions of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, our broadcasting and television work must first of all, improve its service, quality and then perfect its service means. The urgent task is to carry out reforms, which means that we must, centered on propaganda, treat journalistic reform as a breakthrough so as to promote overall reform in broadcasting and television work.

Broadcasting and television must adhere to the political orientation of socialism and the four basic principles, carry out the party's line, guiding principles, and policies, conduct education of communism and patriotism among the masses, reflect their desire, needs and wishes, and become a genuine and powerful assistant of the party and government as well as a firm friend of the masses.

In conclusion, Comrade Qian Yunlu said: Strengthening the party's leadership is the key to rapid and healthy development of broadcasting and television work, and CPC committees at all levels must put the work on their agenda and treat it as an important issue. They must often check and arrange the work in this aspect, and effectively overcome some concrete difficulties in the fields of human, financial and material resources. They must bring into full play the role of broadcasting and television, a most powerful modern weapon, to meet the needs of people in building the two civilizations, in upgrading their cultural level, and in enriching their spiritual life.

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW HUNAN MILITARY SUBDISTRICT LEADERS APPOINTED

HK030343 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] With the approval of the CPC committee of Guangzhou Military Region, Changsha, Xiangtan, Hengyang and Zhuzhou City military subdistricts in Hunan, together with the Zhuzhou City People's Armed Forces Department, have formed new leadership groups.

(Yi Xiangyi) is appointed commander of Changsha Military Subdistrict, and (Zhao Hui) is appointed political commissar. (Pan Jiliang) is appointed commander and (Ding Douchu) political commissar of Xiangtan Military Subdistrict. (Jiang Songsheng) is appointed commander and (Li Songbai) political commissar of Hengyang Military Subdistrict. (Zheng Xiedong) is appointed commander and (Li Xihou) political commissar of Chenzhou Military Subdistrict. (Zhou Youxue) is appointed commander and (Fang Guiwu) political commissar of Lingling Military Subdistrict. (Mu Caimin) is appointed commander and (Xie Boqun) political commissar of Shaoyang Military Subdistrict. (Jiang Wenzhong) is appointed commander and (Wu Fenglong) political commissar of Loudi Military Subdistrict. (Ma Tongbiao) is appointed commander and (Zhou Shuisheng) political commissar of Huaihua Military Subdistrict. (Xie Zhenliang) is appointed commander and (Tang Shirong) political commissar of Jishou Military Subdistrict. (Fang Zizhen) is appointed commander and (Chen Liangzhong) political commissar of Changde Military Subdistrict. (Yan Zifa) is appointed commander and (Wang Deqi) political commissar of Yiyang Military Subdistrict. (Hu Luotao) is appointed commander and (Wang Changyi) political commissar of Yueyang Military Subdistrict. (Chen Xingyun) is appointed director and (Tang Faxian) political commissar of Zhuzhou City People's Armed Forces Department.

The average age of the new military subdistrict and people's armed forces department leadership group is 13.5 years less than in the previous groups. The oldest of the new leading members is 49 and the youngest 35. There is also a relatively great improvement in the education standards of the new leadership group members. Over 20 percent of them have been trained at regular colleges and schools.

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN URGES STUDYING SELECTED WORKS OF DENG

HK020840 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping is on sale in our [word indistinct] starting from today. This is a matter of great importance which the cadres and masses have been long awaiting. Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping has collected the important speeches and talks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the 7 or 8 years from 1975 to September 1982, totaling 47 articles, involving various topics such as politics, economy, science, education, art and literature, united front, the army, and the building of the party. It is a brilliant treatise of a period of great historic change, and an important book on political theory of our party during the new period. It is of great significance to conscientiously study this work, which will help deepen our understanding of the principles and policies of the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, and keep better political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and raise spontaneity in implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping has collected eight speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in 1975. They have reflected the fact that in waging tit-for-tat struggle against the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping took a firm grasp in straightening out works in various fields, and made great efforts in eliminating the chaos of the "Great Cultural Revolution," in promoting stability and unity, and the development of the national economy. These speeches are in conformity with the demand of history, and reflect the will of the people. They have not only an indelible historic significance but also an important [word indistinct].

Significance to us in our current work in eliminating leftism and factionalism, and in doing a good job in structural reform and various fields of work.

Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping has collected 13 speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping from 1977 to 1978. During that period, the [word indistinct] turbulent years came to an end and the "gang of four" were criticized. However, the erroneous leftist guiding ideology that had caused the chaos

was not yet exposed and criticized. The treatises of Comrade Deng Xiaoping in this period have reflected how, wholly and accurately understanding Mao Zedong Thought, he criticized the erroneous principle of the two whatevers, and the key role he played in throwing off the shackles of dogmatism and personality cult, and reestablishing the dialectical materialist line of seeking truth from facts for the whole party. These works have absorbed collective wisdom, and summed up the new experiences of the masses, and are examples of combining theory with practice. They have added new luster to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism.

The 26 articles in the latter part of Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping are speeches made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during the period from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 12th CPC National Congress. These scripts reflect the policymaking role of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the outstanding contributions he has made in the course of promoting and guiding the whole party in setting to rights things which had been thrown into disorder, and in realizing the great historical change; and in the course of formulating the correct road and principle of socialist modernization in accordance with the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the national condition. They have reflected how Comrade Deng Xiaoping has safeguarded the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong, and his correct stand of persisting in and developing Mao Zedong Thought in giving concrete guidance in the work of drafting the Resolution on Certain Historical Questions Since the Founding of the State, which played a key role in unifying the ideological understanding of the whole party and in correctly summing up historical experiences.

The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping is rich in content and far-reaching in significance. Party organizations at various levels should attach great importance to the study and publicity of this book, and give systematic guidance to the masses in studying well this book, from basic theories to concrete principles and policies. It is necessary to study this book in combination with the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, the anthology of important documents issued since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and Selected Speeches and Writings of Chen Yun, so as to make them supplement each other and complement each other. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice in the study, and study Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping in combination with the current work of eliminating leftism and factionalism, doing a good job in structural reform, and the cause of socialist modernization. We deeply believe that through the study of Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress will surely be implemented better, and the party's ideological and theoretical level will surely be greatly raised.

CSO: 4005/954

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG CPPCC LEADER DIES--Wu Zhongxi, a member of the Chinese Communist Party, a member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, a vice chairman of the Fifth and the Sixth Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committees, a member of the KMT Revolutionary Committee Central Committee, and a vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee, died of illness in Guangzhou on 15 June, at the age of 88. The memorial meeting for Wu Zhongxi took place in the Guangzhou funeral parlor today. Provincial CPC committee secretary Xie Fei presided over the memorial meeting. Provincial CPPCC committee chairman Liang Weilin delivered the memorial speech. Attending the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of the province and the city, including Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng, Wang Ning, Yin Linping, Kou Qingyan, Luo Tian, Liang Weilin, Yang Yingbin, Yang Li, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Wang Yue, Huang Kang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Yilin, Zuo Hongtao, Li Jiezhong, and He Baosong. Some 500 people attended the memorial meeting. [Summary] [HK070440 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Jun 83 HK]

TAIWAN LIAISON COMMITTEE--In accordance with the resolution of the Standing Committee of the First Plenary Session of the Sixth Provincial CPPCC, the provincial CPPCC recently established a new Taiwan liaison committee. The Taiwan liaison committee is composed of 34 members, including members of various democratic parties and groups of our province, former Kuomintang members in military and political circles, compatriots of Taiwan, relatives of people in Taiwan, returned Overseas Chinese, and well-known figures. (Jiao Zhuoling), member of the national CPPCC and a former KMT lieutenant general of the garrison area of Changsha, Hunan, acts as chairman of the Taiwan liaison committee. The vice chairman of the committee are: (Zhou Zhonglang), secretary general of the provincial CPPCC and president of the Taiwan compatriot liaison office; (Zheng Jie), deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC; (Ma Weizhi), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC and professor at Wuhan University; and Taiwan compatriot (Dai Jianneng), member of the national CPPCC and a provincial model worker. The Taiwan liaison committee has held its first plenary session and has analyzed the situation regarding work done in connection with Taiwan, determined to contribute toward the great cause of reunifying the motherland. [Text] [HK280238 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/954

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RIBAO ON RELATIONSHIP AMONG INTELLECTUALS

SK081114 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 83 p 1

[Article by Jia Hongming [6328 7703 7686] and Zhao Jing [6392 2533] from the column "Special Discussion on Science and Education" entitled: "Attention Should Be Paid to Regulating the Relationship Among Intellectuals"]

[Excerpts] Along with the gradual implementation of the party's policies towards intellectuals, intellectuals have been trusted politically and have been put into important positions in terms of jobs. Their working and living conditions have been improved somewhat, the majority of intellectuals have worked with full confidence, and some of them have already made remarkable achievements. Under these circumstances, some problems concerning the relationship among intellectuals should be corrected by giving accurate guidance and should never be neglected. These problems are:

1. In the course of implementing the policies toward intellectuals, we should not merely give consideration to a few typical representatives; efforts should be made to enable the large number of intellectuals to have peace of mind and to work with all their energy. While implementing the policies toward intellectuals, some units have concentrated their attention on a few well-known figures. Also, the intellectuals promoted to the leading bodies are higher in average age. Among these intellectuals, some are over 60 years old and some are near retirement age. The middle-aged intellectuals have just been assigned to major professional work, and such people have not been trained to hold leading posts. The present middle-aged intellectuals are basically university or college graduates from the 1950's or the early 1960's. There have been 20 or 30 years since their graduation, and the professional knowledge they gained in school lags far behind the scientific undertakings which are forging ahead and bringing about changes day after day. At the same time, they have had few opportunities to engage in advanced studies. Such being the case, high-level intellectuals are older in average age, and the middle-aged intellectuals are backward in knowledge. As for the training of young intellectuals, many units have not even paid any attention to it, and young intellectuals in many units have just played a bit role. If such a situation continues, our cause will certainly be damaged and the relationship among veteran, middle-aged, and young intellectuals will become worse and worse.

2. We should appraise the achievement of each intellectual in a reasonable and scientific manner and should fully affirm the achievements scored by unsung heroes. It is completely correct to encourage mentally and materially the comrades who have created major innovations and inventions, and this will be continued in the future. At the same time, other intellectuals should be educated to open-mindedly learn from the strong points of the well-known figures instead of being jealous of others' talent. While fully affirming the achievements of the comrades who have created innovations and inventions, attention should also be paid to the intellectuals who have worked hard on their own posts rather than creating innovations and inventions. Importance should also be attached to the achievements in the spheres of education, scientific research, production, the party and government work, and so forth.

3. Intellectuals frequently dispute who created an innovation or invention. When an innovation or invention is successfully achieved, some comrades will be issued prizes. Other comrades, however, will launch attacks and even complain to higher authorities, saying, "that resulted from the efforts of all of us, so why should they attribute the success to him alone?" Some people even say, "That is not his invention; the basic theory has existed for a long time and he just plagiarized others' achievements." Along with the increase of technical innovation and transformation projects, it is more important to accurately handle such problems.

Leaders at all levels should frequently help intellectuals solve the problems in this regard by strengthening the unity among intellectuals and encouraging them to make concerted efforts and learn from one another. By no means should intellectuals stick to their own views, underestimate others' achievements, or launch attacks against one another.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

SHANXI RIBAO DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL REFORM

SK271251 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Attend to Secondary Educational Reform in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Reforming the secondary educational structure in rural areas and developing vocational technical education is necessary for enlivening the rural economy and achieving two transitions. It is also necessary for the broad masses of peasants to develop production and to become better-off by relying on science. Educational undertakings also need reform to enable them to make progress and to develop. Over the past few years, our province has done much work in this regard, and the unitary secondary educational structure has begun to change. By the end of last year, there were 202 agricultural and vocational middle schools throughout the province with a total enrollment of some 26,000 students, accounting for 11.4 percent of the total number of students studying in senior middle schools. However, we must note that the development of our province's rural vocational and technical education is fairly slow, and the situation of unitary secondary education has not been fundamentally improved, lagging far behind the objective of integrating the establishment of vocational technical education with general education. To date, 27 counties and districts in the province have failed to run agricultural, vocational and technical schools, and 54 counties and districts have failed to set up complete agricultural, vocational and technical schools. This does not suit the current rapid growth of the rural economy.

In reforming rural secondary education, Fenglingdu Middle School has provided us an orientation and experiences from which we can learn. The main experiences are: first, we must have leading bodies that suit the needs of the four modernizations. Member of these leading bodies must have great devotion to their work, a spirit of reform, and a scientific work attitude. They must manage affairs strictly in accordance with the laws of education. Second, we must build a teacher contingent with good political and professional qualities. These teachers must study hard, be faithful to the educational cause of the party, have a strong sense of responsibility for

juveniles and youths and a spirit of dedication to their work. They must work hard and in a down-to-earth manner, make progress vigorously, and continue to acquire new knowledge. Third, we must integrate school education with social practice and adhere to the principle of combining theory with practice. Society is a big classroom. Education cannot deviate from society, and theory cannot deviate from practice. Education must be combined with productive labor; mental work must be combined with manual work; and school activities must be combined with after-school activities. We must closely integrate the dissemination of education and productive labor with the application of science and technology so as to enable schools to become "stations for providing scientific and technically competent persons and centers for conducting agricultural-scientific research." Fourth, educational reform must have all kinds of bases and necessary experimental methods. Schools may run small agricultural and livestock farms and may improve their actual skills in this regard by keeping in touch with "scientific and technical knowledge dissemination households," and through operations. Fifth, we must have a correct ideology in running schools. The main task of rural schools is to enhance the educational and scientific levels of the new generation and of the broad masses of rural workers and to promote socialist construction in the rural areas. Rural regular middle schools must foster a generation of new talent which has ideals and ambitions, which cherishes the countryside and its work, and which has knowledge and professional skills. Only by doing so, can we gradually correct and change the current tendency existing in society of lopsidedly stressing the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade. In order to suit the great change in the countryside and to comprehensively implement the party's educational principles, Fenglingdu Middle School has fostered a large number of outstanding workers with education and good ideology, who have a good grasp on technology, and who know how to carry out construction. Therefore, these workers are highly praised by the peasants.

Reform is a good thing, but it must be carried out in a resolute and orderly manner. We must obtain experience through conducting pilot work, make overall plans, suit measures to local conditions, and carry out reform in a planned and step-by-step manner. We must not act with undue haste and must not rush headlong into mass action. Reform must be carried out through diverse forms and different levels and specifications, and it must make steady progress. It should by no means be carried out in a uniform way.

Reform is a difficult matter, and it will inevitably meet with all kinds of resistance. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over this work, include it on their agenda, support the reformers with a clear-cut stand, and change the backward educational situation in our province within a short period of time. Let us all be promoters in reforming the secondary educational structure in the rural areas.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

LI LIGONG SPEECH ON PARTY STYLE, CONSOLIDATION

SK080838 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Recently, the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member cadres at county and regimental levels throughout the prefecture to conscientiously study Comrade Huang Kecheng's speech and the directive of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on Yuncheng Prefecture handling cases of threatening and taking revenge on discipline inspection cadres, and to further sum up experience and lessons so as to realistically overcome the weak and listless state of the leadership of the leading bodies at all levels. During the meeting, Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech on ways to correct party style and ways to consolidate leading bodies at and above county level and on what kind of lessons we should learn.

Li Ligong said: To grasp party style, we must attend to evil trends and must carry out our work prefecture by prefecture. There are 11 prefectures and cities in the province, and we must start our work in Yuncheng Prefecture. In addition to improving party style in Yuncheng Prefecture, the provincial CPC committee must also attend to the party style of the provincial-level organs and then promote this work to all prefectures and cities across the province.

Based on the problems exposed from the cases handled by Yuncheng Prefecture on threatening and taking revenge on discipline inspection cadres, Comrade Li Ligong gave several suggestions on what lessons we should draw so as to improve leadership and party style and on what spheres we should attend to in order to solve these problems.

1. Leading bodies at all levels must conscientiously solve the problem of listless leadership, strengthen unity, enhance combat strength, and resolutely struggle against all acts that corrupt the party style.

2. Adhere to the principles of democratic centralism and of collective leadership. All issues of principle must be decided by conducting a group discussion, and no one should have the final say. We must stress the system of division of labor with individual responsibility, improve workstyle and raise work efficiency.

3. In regard to the issue of cadres, we must persist in appointing people on their merit, be honest and upright in doing things, recruit cadres from all corners of the land, and guard against appointing people by favoritism and forming gangs and factions.

4. Leading comrades must be strict with themselves and guard against falling into the mire of corruption and degeneration. At present, some party member cadres, especially leading cadres, have paid no attention to policies and decrees of the central authorities, ignored advice, and have illegally built private houses, recruited workers, changed household registration, arranged jobs for their children, accepted bribes and gifts, and pursued illegal enjoyment and personal and family benefits. Some are even morally degenerated. Such persons must be investigated and punished.

5. The party committees at all levels, especially leading cadres, must adopt a correct attitude towards criticism carried by newspapers, periodicals, and radio stations. Our local and central newspapers, periodicals and radio broadcasts aim at publicizing the principles and policies of the party and at reflecting the voice of the masses. Criticizing erroneous matters in newspapers can enable unhealthy tendencies to be condemned by public opinion, wrong doers to receive punishment, and the broad masses of cadres and people to learn a lesson.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON LEARNING FROM ZHANG GE

SK200618 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On 31 May, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular to relay "the decision of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee on learning from Comrade Zhang Ge."

The circular notes: Comrade Zhang Ge is a deputy secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee. He adhered to principles, was not swayed by personal considerations, advanced despite difficulties in correcting party workstyle, enforcing party discipline, and in checking and handling cases of leading cadres illegally building private houses. He was a worthy, strong fighter in correcting party workstyle and discipline and a model leading cadre of the discipline inspection department. All party members and cadres across the province must learn from him to attach primary importance to the interests of the party and the people, to adhere to principles, to be brave in shouldering heavy loads in the revolution, to selflessly and boldly wage struggles against incorrect actions, to conscientiously do one's duty, to be scrupulous about every detail, to pay attention to investigations and studies, to play an exemplary role, and to act in accordance with one's words.

Party committees at all levels must resolutely change the state of political and organizational weakness and laxity, have a clear-cut stand to support cadres in charge of discipline inspection work, and support correct practices and get rid of ill practices. Efforts should be made to seriously handle those who make things difficult for, frame, threaten, deal blows to, retaliate against cadres of discipline inspection departments, and to seriously punish, according to law, those who violate the criminal law.

Effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle is a major task of the entire party. Party committees at all levels must pay great attention to and take effective measures for fulfilling the task. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in eliminating and correcting ill practices and in dealing blows to ill and unhealthy practices and the activities against law and discipline. At present, we should eliminate the unhealthy practices of state cadres who illegally build private houses and

forcibly occupy larger houses, take advantage of their functions and rights to recruit workers and transfer residence registration in violation of regulations, take the opportunity of administrative reform to privately divide and embezzle state funds and property, and who give dinners and send gifts. Efforts should be made to resolutely deal blows to and correct these practices within a set time to strive to achieve a remarkable turn for the better in party workstyle by the end of this year.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON READJUSTMENT

SK291031 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Profound Revolution and Gratifying Achievements"]

[Text] Our municipality's institutional reform work is being smoothly carried out in line with the demands of the central authorities. A large number of leading bodies at and above district and bureau levels have already been readjusted and reported to the municipal leading bodies for approval. The profound and lasting significance and the important role of this work will show clearly each day as time passes and the revolution advances. We can firmly believe that as long as we conscientiously attend to this work we will certainly create a new situation in our municipality's socialist construction.

Just as the leading comrades of the central authorities pointed out, the current institutional reform work is, in a certain sense, a profound revolution. Over a long period of time, due to historical and other reasons, our party and government organs have had many administrative setups. Overstaffing, overlapping, the failure to make a distinction between party and government work, the lack of a clear-cut job responsibility, and low work efficiency have become so serious that we cannot tolerate them. What is more serious is that the leading bodies at all levels have become more aged and overstaffed. Since the third plenary session, and especially since the fifth plenary session, the party and government departments at all levels have promoted a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres; however, the problem of aging leading bodies still remains fundamentally unresolved. Facts show that too many cooks spoil the broth, too many organs result in disputes over trifles, overstaffing leads to "ineffective" leadership; and too many functionaries result in no single person taking charge of a job. Overstaffing, in its turn, leads to shifting documents and responsibility onto others and a worsening of the maladies of bureaucracy. This phenomenon has become a serious obstacle that hinders the socialist undertakings. If we fail to rapidly and thoroughly change such a situation, none of our work will be fulfilled, and it will be impossible for us to foster middle-aged and young cadres or to ensure the continuity of the party's line. The party Central Committee has noted the acuteness

and seriousness of this problem with a sober mind and intense sorrow. That is why it has time and again warned all party comrades to pay great attention to this problem and has called on the party committees at all levels to include it on their agenda and to solve the problem without delay.

The institutional reform work which aims at overcoming bureaucracy, and improving work quality and efficiency is actually a reform of the situation in which our superstructure and political apparatus do not suit the development of the productive forces as well as a reform in the organs, system of organizations, systems, and the workstyle of cadres. Doing a good job in this sphere is an important task and a guarantee for implementing the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress. It would be an empty achievement to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and to achieve the strategic objective of quadrupling if we failed to do a good job in this regard. It is precisely because of the importance and pressing need for institutional reform that we call on the party committees at all levels to pay great attention to it and to grasp it firmly.

To grasp firmly means to stress time and speed and to persist in quality and standards. The municipal CPC committee has formulated plans for readjusting the leading bodies at and above district and bureau levels and completing the work prior to the end of the first half of this year. We must arrange our work in line with this demand. It is better to carry out this work rapidly and early. A delay in this work will put all spheres of work in a passive position. Meanwhile, we must stress quality. Efforts must be made to solve the problems of "retreat" and "promotion" in accordance with organizational line and the cadre policy formulated by the central authorities in the new period. "Retreat" means earnestly and properly making arrangements for a number of old and weak comrades to retreat to the second and third lines in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the central authorities and the State Council. Old cadres are the precious wealth of the party and the people. For the sake of their health and long lives and in order to give full rein to their experience, wisdom, and talents, retreated old comrades must be cared for in terms of politics and daily life. The present problem calls on the party committees at all levels to indulge in less idle talk, to do more solid work, and to strive their utmost to satisfy the reasonable demands of old cadres and to help them solve all practical difficulties.

"Promotion" is even more important than "retreat." In regard to the issue of "promotion," the central authorities have a very specific guiding ideology, that is: We must boldly promote to leading posts young cadres with ability and political integrity who can create a new situation in their work. In addition, we should by no means allow the "three types of persons" and those who have seriously violated law and discipline in the political and economic spheres in the past few years to sneak into the leading bodies. In promoting middle-aged and young cadres we must first give consideration to their moral character and select those comrades who have a strong party spirit, honest and upright workstyle, and the courage to adhere to principles. At the same time, we must consider their ability. They must be knowledgeable and must have

professional skills. Politically, we can trust those who have moral character but no ability, however, they cannot shoulder heavy responsibilities. Promoting comrades with ability but not moral character to leading posts will be dangerous because their ability will enable them to do evil things. The key to the issue is that first we must be "correct" and second, we must convince the masses. To achieve these two points, party committees, organizations, and personnel affairs departments at all levels must be upright in workstyle, understand and persist in adhering to the party's requirements for selecting and promoting cadres, persist in appointing people on their merit, and oppose the practice of appointing people by favoritism. In terms of their workstyle and way of doing things, they must change their old way of doing things that does not suit the modernization construction, earnestly solicit opinions from all quarters and from the broad masses of people, select and promote competent persons, and open up and explore new ways of fostering and utilizing talented persons. We have already gained some experience through practice in this regard and efforts must be made to conscientiously sum up and popularize this experience.

We are happy to note that in the course of this institutional reform, some tested and tempered old comrades have taken the initiative in retreating to the second and third lines, and some middle-aged and young cadres have vigorously assumed leading posts. In the process of replacing old cadres with new cadres, the revolutionary relay batons are being transferred to the new generation from an old generation of Communist Party members. What an inspiring historical scene it is! Since the beginning of the world and from the three kings and five emperors to the present, which dynasty, class, political party, or hero had such a broad mind and foresight. You see, many of our old comrades advanced waves upon waves and charged forward in bloody fire during the war years, braving untold dangers for the revolution. In the course of the struggle in the past 30 years and more after the founding of the People's Republic, they charged at the head of their men, braved rain and wind, worked hard and fast for the prosperity of the Chinese nation. During the present period of historical change, they have kept the public interest in mind, made plans for the everlasting and great proletarian cause, enthusiastically helped middle-aged and young cadres assume leading posts, given them advice, and have racked their brains for the prosperity and advance of the revolutionary cause. The names of these heroic old fighters will be inscribed on the tablets of merit of the proletarians, and this brilliant glorious chapter will be written in the history of the communist cause. All middle-aged and young cadres who have newly assumed leading posts must think it over and remember that what they have taken over from the older generation are not mere duties and posts but are great plans for making China prosperous, heavy tasks for creating new situations, communist convictions and ideals, purpose for serving the people during their life time, traditions of hard struggle, and the hope and light which millions and millions of people have long been waiting for.

There are replacements of old personnel by the new. The proletarian revolution, like wind and the running water of rivers, will continue to flow and will not ever stop.

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS MEETING TO MARK CPC FOUNDING

SK021117 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The municipal party committee held a report meeting yesterday to mark the 62d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, presided over the meeting. Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal party committee, delivered a report entitled "Successfully Readjust and Build Leading Bodies at All Levels and Strive To Make the Municipality's Cadre Contingent More Revolutionary, Younger, Better Educated, and More Professionally Competent." Attending the meeting were Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Liu Gang, Wu Zhen, Chen Bing, Li Yanwu, Wang Enhui, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie, Bai Hua, Zhao Jun, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Yang Jingheng, Song Zhechun, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Li Zhongyuan, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, Xu Ming, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Liu Jinfeng, Li Lanqing, Li Shusen, Lou Ningxian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, and Liao Chnhui [as printed]. Also attending were (Yang Jinghua), responsible person stationed in Tianjin of the central work group guiding the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional institutional reform, responsible comrades of the municipal party committee, people's congress Standing Committee and government's departments, committees and offices, and responsible persons of various districts, counties, and bureaus, totaling more than 1,000 people.

Comrade Zhang Zaiwang emphasized the following three tasks focusing on party building:

1. Fully understand the correctness of the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the correctness of the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and take the initiative in maintaining a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee politically.
2. Carry forward the party's fine traditions and correct party workstyle.
3. Readjust leading bodies in a more solid manner.

Comrade Zhang Zaiwang reviewed the overall situation of the municipality's work of leading body readjustment and summed up five experiences. They may be summarized as follows:

1. Continuously unify the thinking of cadres and the rank and file in line with the guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and truly effect a change in their thinking and understanding.
2. Conscientiously follow the mass line and rely on the masses to exploit the rich resources of competent people.
3. Correctly understand the criteria for being more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, strictly check political standards, educational level, and age, and, in the meantime, persistently seek truth from facts and refrain from uniformity.
4. Give full play to the role of veteran cadres in the readjustment of leading bodies.
5. Stress scientific utilization of competent people to make the structure of leading bodies suit the needs of the four modernizations.

At the end of the report, Comrade Zhang Zaiwang stressed: Socialist construction is the center of all our work. Striving to maintain a steady growth of the economy in the 1980's and vitalize the economy in the 1990's is a task deciding the state's future and destiny and the people's basic interests. Today we emphasize leading body readjustment. The purpose is to lay a solid foundation for comprehensive party consolidation, to make party organizations at all levels of our municipality stronger, and, under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the correct guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies, to achieve a greater success in the struggle for a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN DISTRICT, BUREAU, LEADING BODIES READJUSTED

SK290900 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] By the end of May, 91 leading bodies, or 64 percent, at and above the district and bureau levels had been readjusted.

Since readjustment, these leading bodies have been striding forward to ensure that the ranks of the cadres become "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent." These leading bodies are composed of some aged cadres who are in good condition, enjoy high prestige among the masses, and have rich experience in work, and some newly elected middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in their prime of life. The new leading bodies have generally separated party work from administration work. Members of the leading bodies are younger in average age, more capable, full of revolutionary enthusiasm, more professionally competent and well educated and have higher political awareness. Before readjustment, these leading bodies had 629 members, and their average age was 58. Of the members, 113 or 18 percent had college educations. After readjustment, these leading bodies have 599 members, and their average age is 52, a drop of 6 years. Nine percent of them are at the age of 40 or below, 22 percent are in the range of 41 to 50, and 30 percent are 51 to 55. Three hundred and one members or 50 percent, have college educations. The number of young women cadres is 4.1 percent more than in the past. These newly readjusted leading bodies are capable of taking up arms and handling affairs. With firm political orientation, professional ability, and a vigorous spirit in work, they may maintain close links with the masses to take the lead in building the two civilizations. Some leading bodies have created a new situation in their work.

Our rapid progress and fair results in readjusting leading bodies at district and bureau levels are due to resolutely implementing the directives of the CPC Central Committee and conscientiously publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress.

Before the convocation of the 12th Party Congress, leading comrades of the central authority, visiting Tianjin, stressed that Tianjin had correct ideological and political lines but had problems in organizational line and

cadres. Therefore, party committees at all levels became aware of the significance of administrative reform. After the 12th Party Congress, and through studying the congress documents and a series of directives and documents of the central authority on readjusting administration and leading bodies, party committees at all levels further strengthened their understanding about this issue, further raised their consciousness, placed the work on the agenda in a timely manner, set up leading teams in charge of administrative reform, and organized bodies to take charge of the readjustment work. Major responsible comrades of party committees went deep into the grassroots units, conducted investigations and studies in person, boldly aroused the masses to recommend and examine cadres, examined members of leading bodies, and readjusted leading bodies one after another.

In the process of readjusting leading bodies, party committees at all levels fully attended to adhering to the mass line, widely listened to the opinions of the people, and combined the recommendation of the masses with organizational examinations and the approval of the party committee. According to incomplete statistics, while readjusting these leading bodies, about 13,000 people were mobilized to make democratic recommendations and over 850 candidates were recommended. This not only offered a group of middle-aged and young cadres to newly readjusted leading bodies but also provided a large group of reserve cadres for further strengthening leading bodies. In order to examine a cadres, party committees constantly heeded the opinions of tens and hundreds of people. While heeding the opinions of the people, they paid attention to the opinions of the majority as well as those of the minority. They heard reflections and paid attention to reality. They never relied on hearsay or drew on their own imaginations, nor were they disturbed by factionalism to hear and trust only one side. Judging from the newly readjusted leading bodies, the newly selected and promoted middle-aged and young cadres enjoy the trust of the masses and all the leading bodies and enjoy the popular will, thanks to our better implementation of the mass line.

While readjusting leading bodies, party committees at all levels concentrated on examining cadres and transferred a group of persons who have correct workstyle and who are aware of the organizational line and cadre policy of the party in the new period to take charge of the examination work. In the course of examination, they strictly adhered to the party's principle for cadre work and the party's standard for selecting and promoting cadres and centered on examining the manifestation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the attitude towards the lines set forth at the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. At the same time, they adhered to the dialectical materialist ideology and the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and analyzed cadres from comprehensive, historical, and dialectical points of view. They judged cadres' moral character, ability, age, leadership ability, health condition, book knowledge, and practical learning, paid attention to well-educated and professional specialists as well as locally born and bred and self-taught experts, embodied the cooperation between new cadres and old ones, replaced the old by the new in line with the current practical situation of cadre ranks and work demands, and considered the strategic demands for gradually ensuring that the ranks of the cadres become

more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. As for persons who rose to prominence by rebellion by following Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, who have seriously factional ideas, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, or who have seriously violated the law and discipline in the political and economic fields, we should never promote them and should remove with a firm hand those among them who are still in leading bodies.

In the entire course of readjustment, party committees at all levels properly arranged the aged cadres who retreated to the second and third lines and took solving their problems as the key to administrative reform. They ideologically and actively regarded the aged cadres as a precious treasure of the party and the state and properly arranged those aged cadres who were old, weak, in bad health, and incapable of shouldering the heavy tasks in the front line, by proceeding from improving their health and bringing their functions into better play.

Before the arrangement, major responsible comrades held talks while they fully affirmed their past achievements, solicited their opinions on the organizationally arrangement, cleared their ideological doubts and helped solve their practical difficulties. They avoided making empty promises by carrying out practical affairs to show concern for the aged cadres' political life and livelihood. They tried every means to immediately solve all the reasonable demands, made by aged cadres and enthusiastically created the conditions for gradually solving the demands that could not be solved temporarily. They patiently, warmly, sincerely and intimately expounded on the situation and clearly explained the reasons for the problems. Their explanation policy requirements so both parties were happy and satisfied. [as printed]

In readjusting the leading bodies, the aged cadres who retreated to the second and third lines have brought their functions into full play. Some considered the administrative reform and the training of middle-aged and young cadres as their unavoidable duty and regarded the work as their last contribution to the party before leaving their work posts. They enthusiastically helped organizations recommend cadres and conscientiously examined cadres. After new cadres assumed office, they were busy in "passing on experiences and "walking with new cadres part of the way to support them," so as to help new cadres take on their leading work as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN CPPCC RELAYS PRC, CPPCC SESSIONS' SPIRIT

SK030313 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to TIANJIN RIBAO, the municipal CPPCC committee held its third Standing Committee meeting to relay the spirit of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC National Committee. Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting. Huang Difei, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and chairman of the municipal KMT revolutionary committee, delivered a report relaying the spectacular events of the first sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC National Committee.

At the meeting, Standing Committee members expressed their warm support for the resolutions adopted at the two sessions and to the newly elected state leaders, by responding to the report with warm applause.

At the meeting, Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, delivered a speech on studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the two sessions of Sixth NPC and National CPPCC Committee. He stated: Various democratic parties, nonparty personages and various mass organizations should earnestly study and profoundly master the important documents of the two sessions. Efforts should be made to fully discern the achievements scored in the past 5 years by the country and the municipality and the basic principles and experience gained in making these achievements. They should further enhance their confidence in the correctness of the central authorities' leadership and fully discern that newly elected state leaders and the CPPCC leaders have a vital bearing on further improving the country's leading systems and on achieving the continuity and inheritance of principles and policies set forth by the party and the state. Efforts should be made to be clear about the major tasks for the coming 5 years and to further discern the importance of successfully conducting CPPCC work under the new situation.

He stressed: It is necessary to bring into full play the CPPCC's strong points in regard to wide-ranging social contacts and being intellectual storehouses so as to make still greater contributions to peaceful reunifying the motherland and developing the economy and education.

In concluding his speech, he stated: We should actively respond to the call issued by Comrade Hu Yaobang in regard to never forgetting unity and struggle and being devoted to China's prosperity. Under the inspiration of the spirit of the two sessions and the leadership of the municipal CPC committee, we should unite with workers, peasants, intellectuals of various nationalities across the municipality and with various democratic parties and nonparty and patriotic personages from various circles to uphold the four basic principles, to resolutely implement the 12th CPC Congress' spirit, to further consolidate and develop the patriotic united front that has seen wide-ranging social contact, to strive to fulfill various construction tasks set forth by the Sixth Municipal 5-Year Plan, and to create a new situation in CPPCC work.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, including Li Shouzheng, Lou Ningxian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun and Laio Canhui; (Yu Qing), director of the municipal united work front; and members of the National CPPCC Committee, currently in Tianjin. Among those attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from various democratic parties in the municipality, the industrial and commercial federation and from the district CPPCC committees.

CSO: 4005/964

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBITION--Jointly sponsored by the Veteran Cadres Section of the Organization Department of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and the Tianjin Municipal Second Culture Palace, an exhibition of calligraphic and brush painting works of veteran cadres and workers of Tianjin Municipality opened on 30 June at the Second Workers' Culture Palace. Xu Ming, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee and chairman of the municipal trade union council, presided over and spoke at the opening ceremony. Zhang Zaiwang, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, cut the ribbon. Zhou Shutao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were Li Yanju, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Wang Peiren, and Shi Jian. [Excerpt] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Jul 83 SK]

TIANJIN CADRES' SCHOOL--To relieve the shortage of cadres and to solve the problem that the cadres in Tianjin Municipality are older in average age and lower in educational level, the municipal people's government recently decided to establish the Tianjin Vocational School for Administrative Cadres, which will start enrollment this summer. The length of schooling is 3 years and the basic cultural courses and the specialized courses will be offered on a temporary basis. This year, 50 graduates from junior middle schools will be enrolled, and in 1984 and 1985, another 100 such graduates will be enrolled. To meet the immediate and urgent needs, this school will first offer four 1-year vocational courses for administrative cadres, and 200 students who will graduate from senior middle schools this summer will be enrolled. In addition, the graduates of this school will not be covered by the state unified distribution. [Summary] [SK071147 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 83 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/964

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BA YI RADIO DISCUSSES MOVE TO DOWNGRADE PLA

OW010603 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The PLA is the people's armed force founded by the CPC. The commanders and fighters of our army have always unconditionally followed the party's leadership. The slogan: Go and fight wherever the party directs is very correct both politically and militarily. It was precisely under the correct leadership of the party that our army defeated the enemies at home and abroad during the armed struggle and accomplished important revolutionary and political tasks.

However, some people have attempted to downgrade the army's role in the country's political life counter to the traditions of our party and our army. Facts have proved that since its founding our army has been playing a very positive role in various stages of the revolution. The broad masses of our commanders and fighters are a most conscious and organized political force. The army is a big school that has trained numerous army cadres who are party members. In the past, party branches in the army were the only party organizations in many areas in which political and organizational work was supervised by party members, such as the work of mobilizing the masses, organizing them and arming them, of establishing local party branches, local party and government organizations and so forth. The principal leaders and regular cadres in our army were at one time important members of leading party and government organs at the central and local levels and had made most significant contributions in various fields.

Our army and the party members in the army have always been loyal to the party's cause and carried out the party line. But some people have gone against the glorious traditions of our party and our army by advocating that the army should pay more attention to military training and less to political issues; they insist that military activities should be confined to barracks; they also downgrade the army's role in the country's political life and that of army cadres who are party members especially leading cadres.

More lamentable is that some people have insisted on reducing the number of party members in the army and prohibiting the army from recruiting party members. Since the Central Military Commission approved Comrade Deng Xiaoping's new requirements for party membership among commanders and

fighters, the number of commanders and fighters becoming party members has fallen markedly. The number of party organizations in the army and other military organizations has been cut by half at present. In addition, in the course of the rectification and consolidation of party organizations and reregistration of party members, a number of cadres who are party members have been spuriously purged from party organizations in the army. The Nanjing and Guangzhou PLA units have planned to trim party members by 60 percent, of whom 50 to 60 percent are cadres. This kind of erroneous course of action will not only adversely affect the political initiative in the army but also undermine the party members' rightful role in organizing ideological education and military training.

However, it was reiterated at the recent NPC session that political and ideological work and military training must be strengthened in order to revolutionize, modernize and regularize the army. Party members and commanders and fighters in the whole army will do their utmost to fulfill this glorious task at an early date and will resolutely play a positive role in the country's political life under the correct leadership of the party and make due contributions toward army building and in bringing about prosperity to the great socialist motherland.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG PLA UNITS STUDY NPC GUIDELINES

SK260215 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
25 Jun 83

[Text] This morning, the leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units held a report meeting with the participation of over 10,000 persons to relay the spirit of the first session of the Sixth NPC. At the meeting, Zhang Wu, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units and deputy to the Sixth NPC, delivered a report entitled: "We Should Never Forget Unity and Struggle and Devote Ourselves to Making China Prosperous." He stated: The first NPC session was a successful, united meeting conducted in a democratic way, and it was another important milestone in China's history of building socialism. In his report, he relayed the session's spectacular events and elaborated the key points of the government work report made by Premier Zhao Ziyang. He also introduced all of the state's new leaders elected at the session and his personal impressions and experiences. He stated that, after the session, he has further discerned the correctness of the CPCCC leadership and the party's line, principles and policies, enhanced his confidence in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and is clear about the responsibility imposed on him by the people.

Jiang Yonghui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units, also addressed the meeting to put forward issues on how to implement and study the spirit of the first session of the Sixth NPC. He urged all PLA units: Grasp the study campaign as a big event. On the basis of generally studying and publicizing the session's guideline, efforts should be made to concentrate on major points and to study in depth specialized topics in order to discern the essence of the guidelines and to be clear about struggle orientation. It is also necessary to closely integrate the endeavor of implementing the session's spirit with that of fulfilling various tasks. We should heighten our spirit, unify our thinking, enhance our morale, and make new contributions through concrete deeds to accelerate the program of revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the PLA units.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

URUMQI PLA UNITS DECISION ON STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK071256 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] On 2 July, the CPC Committee of the Urumqi PLA units made a decision on deeply disseminating and seriously studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," demanding: The CPC committees at all levels of its subordinate units must regard disseminating and studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an important matter in the building of the PLA units and grasp it firmly and well.

The decision points out: the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant treatise of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought at the great turning point in our country's history. It is not only of indelible historical significance, but is also of important guiding significance for the socialist construction cause in our country at present and in the future. The contents of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" are very rich and profound. His work on army building clearly points out the orientation in building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army and is a basis of our army building.

The decision demands: All PLA units must do well the following several items of work:

1. We must resolutely implement the circular of the General Political Department on disseminating and studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and devote ourselves to study.
2. We must regard the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an important element of political theory study for cadres in the second half of this year. Leading cadres at and above the regimental level must finish reading the whole book before the end of this year. In accordance with their work and the requirements of study, other cadres must study the main article selectively.
3. We must [words indistinct].
4. We must adhere to and foster the excellent work style of linking theory with practice.

The decision demands that CPC committees and government organs at all levels strengthen leadership, promptly understand and inspect the situation in study, seriously sum up experiences and develop the study drive constantly, solidly and penetratingly.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA LEADERS URGE IMPLEMENTATION OF NPC DOCUMENTS

HK060603 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 29 June, the organs of the Qinghai Provincial Military District held a rally at which Meng Yishan, a deputy to the Sixth NPC and political commissar of the provincial military district, relayed the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. In relaying the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, Comrade Meng Yishan emphatically pointed out that Premier Zhao's Government Work Report praised highly the achievements made by the PLA in building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army and that it had put forward new tasks concerning army and militia building. Meng Yishan asked the cadres and fighters to implement earnestly the demands put forward by Premier Zhao, to bear in mind the tasks for the army, to realize their historical responsibilities, to inherit and promote the fine tradition of the army under new historical conditions, to strive to create a new situation in army and militia building, and to make greater contributions to the construction and protection of the motherland.

(Xi Quanwei), commander of the provincial military district, also spoke at the rally. He asked all levels of CPC committees to organize the cadres and fighters to study earnestly the documents of the Sixth NPC and to strive to implement them. In addition, he asked the commanders and fighters to enhance morale through study, to adopt an earnest, down-to-earth, cautious, and conscientious attitude, and to work hard in order to accomplish the four tasks put forward by the Sixth NPC.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA MILITARY COMMANDER RELAYS NPC SPIRIT

HK081410 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Liu Xueji, NPC Deputy and Ningxia PLA Commander, Transmits Guidelines of First Session of Sixth NPC"]

[Text] Liu Xueji [0491 1331 1015], NPC deputy and commander of the Ningxia Military District, transmitted the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and gave a general report on the session to more than 1,000 cadres, fighters, workers and staff members on the afternoon of 27 June. He said: This NPC session was very successful. It has fulfilled the goal of "strengthening unity and striving for the prosperity of China" as depicted by Comrade Hu Yaobang. The session elected and appointed the new state leading body, which conforms with the will of the whole army and the people throughout the country and helped to further improve the leadership system of our state. In presenting the achievements made by the military commission in the modernization and regularization of the army since Comrade Deng Xiaoping assumed leadership, Liu Xueji said: This time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping holds again the post of chairman of the Central Military Commission of the state. This is really an appointment which is in keeping with the aspirations of the whole army.

After returning here in glory from Beijing on 25 June, Commander Liu first briefed the leading comrades at different levels who were attending the conference on political work of the military district, on the guidelines of the Sixth NPC. He will then convey these guidelines to grassroots and neighboring PLA units.

After the commander's report, Zhao Min [6392 2404], military district political commissar, delivered a speech to encourage the PLA units in the military district to further study and implement the guidelines of the Sixth NPC. He asked the commanders and fighters of various units in the military district to conscientiously study the documents concerned of the NPC session and the important speeches delivered by President Li Xiannian and NPC Chairman Peng Zhen, to have a thorough understanding of the guidelines of the session, and to take effective measures to achieve success in building the army.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEILONGJIANG PLA UNITS RELAY GUIDELINES OF SIXTH NPC

SK280402 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] On the morning of 27 June, more than 1,200 people from the subordinate organs of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Harbin City ceremoniously held a meeting to hear the report given by Comrade (Ye Qin), deputy to the Sixth NPC, Standing Committee member of the provincial people's congress and military surgeon of the No 211 Hospital, in regard to relaying the spectacular events and guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. The PLA units under the provincial military district also set up 28 supplementary congregation sites, totaling over 13,000 cadres, fighters, and dependents of staff members and workers who had heard the report.

Comrade (Wu Ting), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, addressed the meeting. He noted: The First Session of the Sixth NPC is a historical gathering of a long-term significance. The session fully reflects the desire of the people of various nationalities throughout the country. Newly elected state leaders at the session signify that the country has made a big step in systematizing and normalizing its political affairs.

He urged all personnel throughout the provincial military district to closely rally round newly elected state leaders to vigorously do a good job in accelerating the program of achieving the four modernizations and building armed forces. He also urged all units to earnestly and successfully study, master, and implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, to examine their work by the new demand set forth by the session in regard to building armed forces, to devise measures for implementing the session's guideline in an effort to encourage cadres and fighters to have a sense of honor and responsibility for safeguarding and building border areas and to be northern border sentries of the party and the state, who would try to blaze new trails and would be able to create a new situation in revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the PLA units.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA UNIT LEADERS STUDY ZHAO'S NPC REPORT

OW040139 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On 30 June, leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units happily gathered under the same roof to conscientiously study and discuss, under the topic "How To Shoulder the Glorious Task the State Entrusts to the Army," Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government delivered at the First Session of the Sixth NPC. They were determined to consolidate and develop the excellent situation and raise the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of the army to a new level.

Guo Linxiang, deputy to the Sixth NPC and political commissar of Nanjing PLA units, presided over the study and discussion meeting. Deputy commanders Zhang Ming, (Wang Subi) and (Wang Zibo), deputy political commissars Wang Jingmin and (Liu Baoqi), advisors Hu Darong, Yan Guang and Wang Wenmo, Political Department director (Wei Binsheng) and Logistics Department director (Chen Hui) spoke out freely at the meeting.

All leading comrades attending the meeting said: Over the past several years, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, army building has made great progress. We of Nanjing PLA units have achieved marked results in reforming military training, studying science and culture, training qualified personnel for both military and local units and promoting socialist spiritual civilization together with the people.

They pointed out: We must create a new situation in army building in the following ways:

1. Firmly grasp ideological construction among new cadres. Bring veteran comrades roles into full play in terms of passing on experience, giving help and setting example while training new cadres, so that newly-organized leading groups at all levels can create a new situation within a short period.
2. Strengthen military training. Strive to enhance the capacity of the army for combined operations and for rapid response under conditions of modern war.

3. Continue to eliminate the influence of the "left" ideology and promote the study of science and culture with perfect assurance.

4. Carry out effective reforms with the four fundamental principles as guiding ideology by linking reforms with the actual situation in the army.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW ANHUI PLA LEADERS HEAR NPC GUIDELINES

OW010023 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] (Gu Binsheng), deputy to the Sixth NPC and instructor of the communications station of the Anhui Provincial Military District, relayed the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC at the auditorium of the provincial military district on the afternoon of 28 June. Nearly 1,000 cadres, fighters, staff members and their dependents from organizations under the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Hefei and the district hospitals and teachers and cadets of the PLA Electronic Engineering Institute and the Artillery Institute heard his talk.

(Jiu Dehe), commander of the provincial military district; (Jiang Linyuan), political commissar; (Li Pingzhang) and (Guo Shengkun), deputy commanders; (Wang Zhaochen), deputy political commissar; (Yuan Ping), chief of staff of the district command; and (Wang Kaihui), director of the Political Department of the provincial military district, attended the rally. (Hu Xi), (Zhang Xie), (Zeng Xingsheng) and other leading comrades of the Electronic Engineering Institute and the Artillery Institute also attended the rally.

In relaying the guidelines, Comrade (Gu Binsheng) said: The First Session of the Sixth NPC was very successful. Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government approved by the session summed up both the positive and negative experiences acquired since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, proposed general and specific policies for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and set concrete and specific tasks. The state leaders elected and appointed at the session include both veteran revolutionaries who enjoy high prestige and command universal respect and leading cadres who are in their prime. This basically guarantees the success of our cause. The newly-elected chairman and vice chairmen of the Central Military Commission enjoy high prestige within and outside the army. Now that the army is commanded by the Central Military Commission led by Chairman Deng Xiaoping and several vice chairmen, the revolutionization, modernization and standardization of the army will certainly be successful.

After Comrade (Gu Binsheng) relayed the guidelines, deputy political commissar (Wang Zhaochen) spoke on how to relay, study and implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC. He pointed out: Studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC is an important current political task. All party committees must firmly grasp this matter of prime importance with immense political

zeal. All comrades must follow the guiding principle "don't forget unity and hard struggle, work to revitalize China"; be models for the army's revolutionization, modernization and standardization and for promoting socialist spiritual and material civilization; and strive to create a new situation in building the army and militia in Anhui.

CSO: 4005/955

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

KUNMING PLA DECISION ON STUDYING DENG WORKS

HK040624 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The CPC Committee of the Kunming PLA units issued a decision on 2 July on launching a drive to study the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping. CPC Committee Secretary Xie Zhenhua carried out a mobilization at a meeting of secretaries of party committees of logistics units at and above regimental level, and conveyed the decision. The decision pointed out:

1. We must fully understand the importance of studying the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping and further stimulate people's enthusiasm for study. The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping include important speeches and talks made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping between 1975 and September 1982. Their contents are extremely rich. Apart from their indelible historical significance, these treatises are of major guiding significance for our current and future socialist modernization. Seriously organizing the commanders and fighters to study the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping is a current major aspect in our political work. It will also be the main task in cadres' theoretical study for the next period. Hence, the party committees and political organs at all levels must use various means to publicize the great importance of studying the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, to stimulate the masses' enthusiasm for study.
2. It is necessary to strengthen organizational leadership and actively launch a variety of study activities. The party committees and leading cadres must in particular take the lead in study and propaganda and apply the results of their own study to educate the units. The units must seriously map out study plans and systems. It is necessary to step up guidance for study and adopt various forms such as book-reading report meetings and exchanges of study experiences, to promote the deep development of the study drive.
3. We must persistently carry forward the study style of linking theory with reality and [word indistinct] practical results of study. When organizing study, the units must closely link studying Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping with continuing to eliminate leftist ideology, further

correct their ideological line, more spontaneously implement the line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, and maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee. In close connection with reality in the units, it is necessary to continually study new situations and solve new problems, create new orderly methods, sum up new experiences, and promote the prosperous development of all work in the units.

4. We must make full use of all propaganda media to publicize the basic spirit of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping and actively promote the study drive. The units must make extensive use of broadcasting, slide-shows, wall bulletins, blackboard bulletins and other propaganda media to actively publicize the significance of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, and strive to create a vivid situation in the work of the units in studying the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, enhancing understanding, promoting reforms, and implementing the combat tasks proposed by the First Session of the Sixth NPC.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ARTISTS, WRITERS DISCUSS LITERATURE, ART

OW040357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The cultural department of the PLA General Political Department today invited well-known writers, artists and critics in PLA units stationed in Beijing to attend a symposium to earnestly discuss the major issues on raising the quality of our intellectual and artistic products, as mentioned in Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of the Government," in close connection with the study of the important theses on literature and art contained in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." Those attending the symposium expressed their determination to actively respond to the call of the party and the government, focus on raising the quality of our intellectual and artistic products in literary and art work, and strive to turn out more, and better, creative works, vividly reflecting the activities of the Chinese people in their modernization drive and arousing the tremendous enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities and the people's army in courageously forging ahead.

Dramatist Hu Ke said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Work of the Government" has reaffirmed the major achievements in literary and art work over the past several years. It has also pointed out existing problems, particularly issues on raising the quality of our intellectual and artistic products. It has fully reflected the views, aspirations and demands of the broad masses on literary and art work. It has also represented the will of the broad masses of serious, patriotic and revolutionary workers in the field of literature and art. We, literary and art workers, must thoroughly understand this important guideline.

Writer Wang Yuanjian said: For the past few years, the general trend in the field of literature and art has been good, but some works portray vagabond life, mixed with rouge and power. For the past 2 years, some works have been filled with the stink of money. A writer once said: A yoke of gold is the heaviest," We must not plunge into the gold yoke of commercialism after smashing the iron yoke of the "gang of four." We resolutely oppose those works which are totally commercialized, and will never permit the decadent idea of "putting money above everything else" to spread unchecked in our ranks of literature and art. We must offer lofty, forceful and healthy artistic works to the people.

Writer Ye Nan said: The trend of crass commercialism is harmful. It will hamper efforts to improve cultural qualities in the nation, corrode the ranks of literature and art, and directly affect the healthy development of our literature and art. He hoped that the theoreticians will realistically assess the intellectual and artistic products and provide the readers and audience with the correct guidance.

Those attending the symposium also discussed issues on how to improve the qualities of artistic works.

Painter Gao Hong said: Artistic and personal characters are inseparable. To raise the qualities of artistic products, it is necessary to improve the ideological qualities of the literary and art workers themselves. We must not ignore the need for writers and artists to transform their subjective world.

Dramatist Du Feng said: Some unhealthy trends in the field of literature and art must be corrected under the guidance of approved theories. Our literary and art workers badly need once again to study Marxist-Leninist theories and Mao Zedong's thinking on literature and art. Dramatist Ding Yisan said: Not only the leadership should respect the laws governing arts; we, writers and artists, must also do the same. For example, in developing creative works, we must plunge into the thick of life. Those who are divorced from reality and permit wild imagination in artistic and literary works are violating the laws governing art. They will never be able to come up with any good works.

Those attending the symposium also warmly discussed the question of creating literature and art on military subject matter.

Writer Xu Huaizhong said: It is obvious to all, and quite encouraging, to see that we have achieved good results in creating literary and art works with military subject matter over the past several years. However, there still leaves much to be desired if we compare our achievements with the new situation which is vigorously developing, and with the demands proposed in Premier Zhao's report. We must quicken our pace, go down to grassroots units, strive to grasp the pulse of our times and create great works which are worthy of our great times.

Writer Liu Qi, who has just returned from visits to plants and rural areas in Sichuan and Hubei with the PLA Units Writers' Visiting Group he headed, cheerfully related how the "Garland at the Foot of the High Mountain" and other literary works with military subject matter were warmly welcomed by the masses. He said: Along with the vitalization of the motherland's economy and the modernization of our revolutionary army, our literary creative works on military subject matter will certainly enter a new realm.

Also speaking at the symposium were Zhou Yinchang, Fu Gengchen, Suo Yunping and Ma Yutao. Singer Li Shuangjiang sent a written speech to the symposium from elsewhere.

The symposium was presided over by Li Ying, deputy director of the Culture Department of the PLA General Political Department.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA REGIMENT SETS EXAMPLE IN READING ACTIVITIES

OW050205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 3 Jul 83

[By correspondent Fang Peiyuan and reporter Xiao Jianqing]

[Text] Chengdu, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The mass reading activities launched by a certain regiment of the Chengdu PLA units have played a significant role in training fighters who have lofty ideals, good morals and a profound knowledge and who observe discipline. Recently the PLA General Political Department held a symposium at this regiment on promoting various reading activities at basic-level units throughout the army and introducing and popularizing the regiment's experience.

To meet the needs of young fighters of the 1980's who hope to become more competent more quickly and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations, the regiment has done a good job in running its libraries and has actively provided commanders and fighters with good conditions for reading books and broadening their knowledge. Since 1981 it has built libraries at the regimental, battalion and company levels step by step, and set up a total of 19 reading rooms throughout the regiment. The regiment's general library subscribes to more than 130 different newspapers and magazines and has a total of more than 30,000 books. The library has facilities enabling 120 people to read and study at the same time.

The mass reading activities of the regiment have the following three special features:

1. Studying in close connection with what actually is in one's mind, consciously molding one's moral character, fostering one's communist values and establishing a revolutionary world outlook. In the past some fighters believed that one's future equals money plus a small, happy family. After taking part in various reading activities, they have come to realize that to live a meaningful life, one must dedicate oneself to communism. As a result, they have changed the formula to: One's future equals lofty ideals plus dedication to communism.

2. Studying in close connection with one's own profession, broadening one's vocational knowledge and enhancing one's work capabilities. Many cadres doing political work have studied psychology and political economy in order to do a good job in ideological and political work. Military cadres have assiduously studied military theories and extensively read reference materials on military affairs from abroad. Commanders and fighters working in medical and communications departments have also been actively engaged in self-study in close connection with their respective vocations and in a planned manner, broadened their knowledge and improved their professional competence in order to carry out their work well.

3. Strengthening the training of people who are useful to the army as well as to localities in close connection with the vocational reading activities of the cadres and fighters. The regiment has run a total of 14 vocational classes. The great majority of cadres and fighters have attended the vocational classes of their own choice. Since the beginning of this year the regimental library has provided the 14 vocational classes with all types of vocational reference materials, totaling more than 600 volumes.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BA YI CRITICIZES FACTIONALISM IN GOVERNMENT, ARMY

OW080351 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] The NPC has turned out a number of new state leaders and leading state organs. Since they are new, people naturally pin new hopes on them. One of these hopes is that the leadership at the central level will take the lead in overcoming factionalism, not only the traditional factionalism but also the new sectarianism. All party cadres should struggle loyally for the party's cause and no one should remain loyal to any single individual, even if the latter should be someone bristling with self-importance and self-esteem. Only by so doing can they lead and mobilize the people of all nationalities in developing the political situation of stability and unity in order to ensure that state policies are correctly implemented in all fields.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang at the NPC session said that initial progress has been made in restructuring the State Council and governments at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels and that the army has also embarked on initial restructuring and reorganization. However, Zhao Ziyang did not explain specifically why only initial progress was made and no in-depth development was achieved. The reason is very simple. In addition to encountering tremendous resistance in restructuring, numerous problems and errors have surfaced.

Owing largely to factionalism, party and government organs from the central to the local level and army units as well have in the past 2 years been unable to initiate restructuring in accordance with the stipulations and plans of the central authorities. Factionalism prevails not only in provinces, cities and counties but also among the central authorities and is even more serious at higher levels. For example, the selection of cadre candidates is often decided privately by a few leading members. They are afraid that persons they dislike may be included in leading bodies. In formal discussions at meetings, names of candidates often remain undecided even after lengthy debates. They then hurriedly suggest that a candidate be selected from each faction in order to maintain a so-called balance.

More serious is that instead of implementing the party's cadres policy, some persons among the central authorities personally decide on appointments and dismissals of state leaders and principal government and military leaders in violation of the party's organizational principles. As a result, an old practice common feudal society is again on the rise. It is easy to be an official if one has strong backing in court; it is easy to get things done with the help of subordinates. This type of weird factionalism has imperceptibly emerged in important leading organs in some areas and departments. Furthermore, because of this type of feudal servant-to-emperor relationship, many persons with incorrect ideas and poor style of work, capitalizing on their strong backing, violate law and discipline and engage in wrongdoing without fear and in a big way.

A document prepared by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission points out: A great number of high-ranking cadres made mistakes by capitalizing on the strong backing they had, showing no respect for party discipline and state law. In short, factionalism is the main factor undermining stability and unity at present and it must be eliminated. Leading comrades at all levels, especially those at the central level, should take the lead in eliminating factionalism.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MASS READING CAMPAIGN--Chengdu, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--A mass reading campaign is thriving in the Chinese People's Liberation Army, according to an army-wide conference on library work here. PLA men are eagerly studying political theory, natural sciences and military science, the same sources said. This reading campaign was touched off by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, who recently urged officers and soldiers to study science and culture in addition to military skills to suit the needs of the modernization of the army. Army units have allocated special funds to buy more books and build libraries to keep up with demand. Figures from Shenyang, Guangzhou, Jinan, Wuhan and Chengdu army units indicate that there are usually 3,000 to 6,000 books in a regimental library. The largest has 20,000. Each company has a reading room with 300 to 500 books. [Text] [OW011230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 1 Jul 83]

PLA TREE PLANTING--Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army has planted 38.37 million young trees and shrubs--or almost as many as in all of last year--in the spring drive of a nation-wide tree-planting campaign began on March 12, according to today's LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. They also planted nearly eleven thousand hectares of sporadic tracts and sapling nurseries, again equalling last year's total. The army also offered trucks, machinery and manpower to local authorities in the spring tree-planting drive. In the same period, air force units increased their aerial seeded acreage by more than 30 times. He Zhengwen, vice-chairman of the PLA Greening Committee and deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, urged officers and soldiers to continue follow-up efforts to ensure a high survival rate of the trees and saplings. [Text] [OW020932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 2 Jul 83]

CSO: 4005/955

INTENSIFIED CONTROL ON MAINLAND VIEWED

OW300147 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 22 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Chinese Communists Will Again Tighten Their Control Over the People"]

[Excerpts] The first sessions of the "Sixth NPC" and the "Sixth CPPCC National Committee" have been held under communist control. The appointment of personnel at these sessions shows that the upper hierarchy is still composed of those who advocate the "four upholds"--those who support power holder Teng Hsiao-Ping, plus a few senile bureaucrats, whose roles are nothing more than decorative.

We must point out that these two sessions are meant to create a false image to deceive the world and to carry on Peiping's united front ploy, and that Peiping, knowing its dilemma under the impact of the demand for freedom among the Chinese people, wanted to use these two sessions to send out the signal that it would intensify its rule with special agents. What will follow will be stricter control of the people and an all-out purge of dissidents.

Chao Tzu-yang said at the "NPC" session that "all departments, localities, enterprises and institutions should unfailingly cut down production costs and other expenses specified in the state plan. Any enterprise which fails to do so will incur a proportional deduction in the portion of profit retained for its own use. Any unit failing to do so because of poor management is, in principle, not entitled to give wage increases to its workers and staff members. All enterprises running at a loss due to poor operation must reverse this trend within a given time limit. Otherwise, they must be ordered to shut down, suspend operations, amalgamate with others or switch to the manufacture of other products." He added: "The rate of increase for wages, bonuses and welfare funds for workers and staff members must be less than that for profits and taxes turned over to the state by the enterprises, and the practice of indiscriminately issuing bonuses must be stopped. The increase in peasant income must come mainly from expanded production and lower costs. The state must be assured of the largest share of the increased profits of the enterprises, mainly through taxation and the fixing of a rational ratio between the after-tax profits to be kept by the enterprises and the amount to be turned over to the state."

Chao's remarks fully reflect Peiping's brutal rule and ruthless nature, an omen of further exploitation of the people on the Chinese mainland, and an indication of the Peiping regime's changeable policies and untrustworthiness.

Another noteworthy development at the "NPC" session is the establishment of the so-called "State Security Ministry." This is another special agent organ, in addition to the "Ministry of Public Security" and the "People's Armed Police Force." As pointed out by the U.S. LOS ANGELES TIMES, this makes the Chinese Communist regime one of the most strictly controlled communities in the world.

While Peiping's intensification of its united front operation shows its final struggle at an impasse, the intensification of its rule with special agents indicates Peiping's need to rely totally on special agents when ordinary cadres have lost their ruling power. This is the situation confronting Peiping during the sessions of the "Sixth NPC" and the "Sixth CPPCC National Committee," and also shows what Peiping will do in the future.

CSO: 4005/967

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